

NEWS ANALYSIS/Hirsh Goodman
Syria is expected to stay in Lebanon

Israeli defence experts predict a long, hot summer in Lebanon. They have virtually given up hope that the Syrians will withdraw from Lebanon, and believe that the Syrians would rather have Israeli troops remain in Southern Lebanon than agree to normalization between Lebanon and Israel.

There is a high probability of conflict, or sustained tension, between Syria and Israel by mid-spring, experts believe.

The Syrians, experts believe do not foresee an immediate Israeli military action against them, and hence are under no pressure to leave. It is believed that Syrian President Hafez Assad has concluded that he would prefer that Israel maintain a permanent military presence in South Lebanon than that it should withdraw on conclusion of a normalization treaty with Lebanon.

Syria has made this clear to the Lebanese, and its impact is being felt at the negotiating table. The reason for Syrian opposition to virtually any agreement with Lebanon is that Syria sees such an agreement as a death-knell for Arab rejectionist states and a victory for those who have opted for the Camp David accords with Egypt.

According to expert opinion, the Syrians, who have three enlarged divisions in control of one third of Lebanon, are under no pressure. The Americans and the Saudi Arabians have had little influence on Assad, and the Soviet commitment to Syria, as symbolized by the deployment of SAM-5s has become firmer.

Syria also has a great deal of leverage over Lebanese President Amin Jemayel, primarily in the possibility of closing the Syrian-Lebanese border, which would be nearly fatal for Lebanon's economy.

The Syrians know the Israeli public is in no mood for more casualties in Lebanon, and believe that weather conditions rule out an action now. Furthermore, Syrian assessments of the size of Israeli forces that could be effectively thrown into an attack at short notice have also led them to

conclude that an attack is not feasible.

The Syrians are not averse to Israel's permanently inheriting the problems of the political instability in the South. This would lead to sizeable Israeli forces being tied down in the South. This would compensate Syria for the serious military imbalance since Israel signed a peace treaty with Egypt.

The worst thing that could happen to the Syrians, experts say, is an Israeli-Lebanese-American agreement at the talks. "But the chances of an agreement being reached that is acceptable to the Syrians is highly improbable," they say.

Because of these factors—the ability of the Syrians to influence the Lebanese at the negotiating table, the lack of any real pressure on the Syrians, the deepened Soviet commitment to Syria, and Syria's conviction that Israel will not act militarily — the experts are unanimous that the chances of a withdrawal from Lebanon in the foreseeable future are extremely low. But the probability of tension, and possible conflict, between Israel and Syria seems high.

Several hundred terrorists have returned to West Beirut, *The Jerusalem Post* learns. They are re-establishing contacts and opening arms caches, despite "serious" attempts by the Lebanese authorities to prevent them from doing so.

The main PLO infrastructure is in Palestinian institutions that remained active in the city after the PLO's expulsion last year. These include Taamud, the Palestinian industrial coordinating body that has factories, import agencies and financial concerns; the Red Crescent; the Palestinian maritime agency and welfare organizations.

There are an estimated 7,000 terrorists in Lebanon, all in areas under Syrian control. Their main centres are in Tripoli and the Bekaa, but they have influence in other cities as well. In Baalbek, for example, an Iranian PLO unit has imposed a Khomeini-type regime on large parts of the city, forbidding public smoking, insisting on modest dress and applying the same laws as those prevailing in Iran.



President Ronald Reagan and Israel's defence-minister designate, Ambassador Moshe Arens, meet in the Oval Office in the White House on Wednesday. (UPI telephoto)

Haddad deploys troops to Bekaa region

By MENAHEM HOROWITZ
Jerusalem Post Reporter

METULIA. — Soldiers of Major Sa'ad Haddad's South Lebanon militia yesterday deployed in a show of strength in the village of Jib Jenin, in the eastern sector opposite Syrian lines in the Bekaa.

Haddad led his troops in the occupation of a building used by the Israel Defence Forces as the headquarters of its civilian administration. Haddad led about 30 of his Shi'ite Moslem soldiers into the building, where IDF soldiers welcomed them. Others of Haddad's troops took up defensive positions around the village.

This deployment is Haddad's northernmost extension of his authority so far. In the past two weeks, his forces have also deployed in Sidon and Nabatiya.

Haddad told reporters in Jib Jenin yesterday that he heard reports that his army has been recognized officially as part of the national Lebanese Army, so his deployment is entirely correct. He also said that his forces can now handle any threat to it and respond either defensively or by attacking.

Jordan F.M. outlines talks preconditions

HALDE (AP). — Jordan's Foreign Minister Marwan Kassem yesterday outlined King Hussein's conditions for joining an expanded Middle East peace process under U.S. auspices, demanding an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and "clearcut Palestinian participation."

Kassem said Hussein also wants a halt of Israeli settlement in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a precondition for enlarged talks on an overall Arab-Israeli settlement.

Kassem was asked after his talk-

Pessah deadline set for negotiations with Lebanon

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israeli negotiators hope to conclude most of an agreement with Lebanon before Pessah, sources said yesterday after another round of talks at Halde. They reported that the "skeleton" of the agreement is steadily taking shape and filling out.

There are, however, unresolved problems, which will have to be dealt with on a higher policy making level, the sources added.

Yesterday two of these problems — Israel's demand for anti-terrorist efforts in Lebanon, and Lebanon's demand for a multinational force in the South — came up, without any progress made on them.

Israeli spokesman Yosef Amihoud reported progress, though, in the drafting of other agreed elements of an accord, and also in delineating the proposed security zone.

The talks were cut short because of the stormy weather, and the Israeli team helicoptered home after lunch. Its members told the Lebanese that they will be absent Sunday and Monday because of Purim.

Reagan 'homeland' remark is no change, U.S. insists

By WOLF BLITZER
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — The U.S. administration, clearly embarrassed by the latest flap involving President Ronald Reagan's support for something in the nature of a "homeland" for the Palestinians, yesterday insisted that the statement is consistent with the Camp David accords as well as with Reagan's September 1 Middle East peace initiative.

White House and State Department officials said the president did not intend to change U.S. policy by endorsing — for the first time — the concept of a Palestinian "homeland." At the same time, Reagan opposed the establishment of a Palestinian "nation," that U.S. officials yesterday said means an independent state.

Secretary of State George Shultz said yesterday that Israel "can't mess off the Palestinian issue" by declaring Jordan a Palestinian state. The problem is deeper and bigger than that," Shultz said in reply to a statement by outgoing Ambassador Joshe Arens that Jordan is the Palestinian state.

While many Palestinians do live in Jordan, Shultz said, "the point is, however, that there also are many

State Department spokesmen Alan Romberg sought to clarify the president's words made Wednesday during off-the-cuff remarks at a breakfast press conference. "I think we have said before that in the context of Palestinian legitimate rights, this is something that is of concern — a place that the Palestinians could identify with," Romberg said.

Speaking on Israel Television last night, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir stressed that it was "not an accident" that the word "homeland" does not appear in the Camp David agreement. Asked pointedly whether Reagan's use of it now "augurs a turn for the worse," Shamir replied: "At any rate, it does not augur positive progress."

When asked to explain what Reagan had in mind when he told the American Legion in a speech on Tuesday that the U.S. is prepared to "guarantee" Israel's northern border, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger noted that this could come in the form of either an expanded multi-national peacekeeping presence or a strengthening of the regular Lebanese Army, which could take charge of the area. Weinberger said the U.S. is striving to

Shostak to press Aridor to increase doctors' pay

Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — Health Minister Eliezer Shostak yesterday promised to convene a two-and-a-half-hour meeting here with representatives of the Israel Medical Association to try to persuade Finance Minister Yoram Aridor to raise the base pay of the country's 8,500 salaried doctors. Shostak, in a bid to avoid a doctors' strike, said he will try to talk to Aridor today and that he will try to give the doctors the answer today or on Sunday.

Dr. Shmuel Friedman, chairman of the strike-organizing committee, said the IMA was going ahead with plans to introduce an "alternative medical service" that is to charge each patient IS600 per visit, in order to pressure the authorities to give them a pay hike. Friedman refused to reveal the exact date of the strike, but said it will be in the very near future.

Knesset Member Ya'ir Tzaban, head of the Alignment faction in the Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee, called on the minister to resign immediately if he does not have the power to force Aridor to "open his tight fist" in the negotiations with the doctors.

"If no solution can be reached, Shostak along with Aridor, will carry the heaviest responsibility for the breakdown of the health care system in Israel," Tzaban said.

The salaries of many doctors, especially the younger ones, are contemptibly low, forcing them to work under inhuman conditions and endangering the level of medical care in Israel, Tzaban said.

If the government does not immediately raise the Health Ministry's budget by 20 per cent and double its development budget, there can be no possible solution to

Israel holds PoW talks through Vienna

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israel is negotiating with the PLO and Syria, through the good offices of the Austrian government, to secure the release of Israeli prisoners and the return of the missing captured in the Lebanese War, the Israel Defence Forces yesterday disclosed officially for the first time.

Syria holds three Israeli prisoners, and the PLO has eight. Two of those held by Ahmed Jibril's Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, have never been visited or seen by the Red Cross or any other party. Five more soldiers captured by the Syrians are missing.

In Vienna, Austrian television quoted PLO deputy military commander Khalil Wazir (Abu Jihad) as saying that Israel has offered through the Red Cross to set free 800 Palestinian prisoners in exchange for the eight Israelis held by the PLO.

Speaking in Algiers, Wazir said the offer is 200 short of the 1,000 Palestinian fighters earlier demanded by the PLO. He added that the PLO will study the proposal but said Israel "should not complicate the way of negotiations, because we are ready to let them (the eight Israelis) return to their families."

If Israel agrees to its terms, he said, the PLO could hand over the eight Israelis in Vienna "within 24 hours."

Briefing the press yesterday on the negotiations, Aluf Moshe Nativ, head of the IDF's manpower branch, said the government is studying the PLO's demands for a prisoner exchange. He noted that the government remains firm in its decision that there can be no withdrawal from Israel's positions in Lebanon until all Israeli prisoners, missing, and bodies of those killed are returned.

Until very recently, he said, the three Israelis captive in Syria — a pilot, a tank crewman and a truck driver — were held separately, in solitary confinement. They were not permitted to leave their cells, exer-

cise, read, receive packages or mail. On February 14, Red Cross officials were permitted to visit the Israeli prisoners for the first time, and they were then brought together. Nativ said he hoped that they are no longer being held in separate cells.

Israel holds 293 Syrian prisoners, he said. They are permitted regular Red Cross visits, receive mail, mingle together and exercise daily. They are worried by the fact that the Syrian authorities have shown no interest in their fate, and they recently staged a hunger strike to emphasize this fear, Nativ said.

The PLO prisoners are held in the Ansar Camp in southern Lebanon. Nativ said that 9,308 prisoners have passed through the camp since the beginning of the war, and 5,099 are still being held.

The Red Cross has a permanent, around-the-clock presence in the camp, and it has seen every prisoner, Nativ noted. The prisoners live in heated tents, and enjoy full medical services and other privileges enjoined by international convention.

Of the eight prisoners held by the PLO, six have been seen by the Red Cross, and the PLO has permitted frequent access by news media. But Jibril, in spite of promises to the Red Cross and others, has not permitted anyone to visit the two soldiers held by his organization. A recent report on Jordan television that the mothers of these two men could go to Beirut and see their sons turned out to be false, apparently psychological-warfare ploy.

Jibril demanded, and received, a list of his men held captive by Israel in return for a promise that he will then permit access to the two Israelis. But he has yet to fulfill the promise, Nativ said.

Mystery still surrounds the fate of five soldiers captured by the Syrians on June 11 in the Bekaa. According to other Israeli soldiers in the area, they were alive when captured.

Shortly after that date, the Syrians held a well-publicized burial ceremony for four bodies in the Jewish cemetery of Damascus. But the names given for those four were not those of the missing men.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

ank and Gaza." He also said many
thers" are homeless and refugees
other countries, notably
ebanon.

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**THE JERUSALEM
POST** - Purim pages.

Israel bureaucracy can't cope

with illegal workers from Gaza

NEWSBEAT/The Gaza Connection (V)

by Joan Borsten

CONCEIVED by Moshe Dayan in the immediate aftermath of the Six Day War, and implemented by Labour Ministry bureaucrats six months later, the policy was both pragmatic and humane.

The national job market would be opened to workers from the administered areas, who would be paid the same wages as Israelis and qualify for most of the same social benefits. To guarantee that the Israeli employer did not try to exploit the worker from the territories, all wages and national insurance dues would be channelled through the Labour Ministry's payments division. To ensure that the

Israeli employer was not hiring a member of the PLO, the ministry would vet each job applicant before issuing him a work permit.

The steady influx of tens of thousands of previously unobtainable blue-collar workers would bring prosperity to Israel's farmers, contractors, industries and services. The steady infusion of money into the previously underdeveloped economies of the areas would bring prosperity to the masses.

In the tiny, densely-populated Gaza Strip, before 1967 a hell-hole for all but a wealthy minority and therefore a fertile recruiting ground for the PLO, the standard of living

would soar. As decent homes, cooking, stoves, refrigerators, cars, TV sets, sick pay, vacation pay, and pensions became accessible to the majority, terrorism would decrease dramatically.


DAYAN'S VISION was justified by events. The policy of letting residents of the administered territories work in Israel was an economic boon to all concerned. In addition, the quality of life improved on both sides of the Green Line. Only a few diehard Palestinian nationalists, it became clear, preferred planting bombs to making money.

(Continued on page 7)



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CHICAGO	1	34	49	3	48	Clear
COPENHAGEN	2	35	50	4	49	Clear
FRANKFURT	2	35	50	4	49	Clear
GENEVA	2	35	50	4	49	Clear
Helsinki	2	35	50	4	49	Clear
HONG KONG	14	57	84	6	43	Bale
JOHANNESBURG	17	63	79	6	43	Cloudy
LONDON	4	39	54	4	49	Cloudy
MADRID	4	39	54	4	49	Cloudy
MONTREAL	4	39	54	4	49	Cloudy
NEW YORK	5	41	56	4	49	Cloudy
OSLO	4	39	54	4	49	Cloudy
PARIS	4	39	54	4	49	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	22	72	89	7	45	Clear
SAO PAULO	20	68	85	6	43	Clear
STOCKHOLM	4	39	54	4	49	Cloudy
TOKYO	2	35	50	4	49	Cloudy
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VIENNA	2	35	50	4	49	Cloudy
ZURICH	2	35	50	4	49	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Rainy and stormy, possible flooding in low lying areas.
Outlook for Shabbat: Rain.

	Yesterday's	Humidity	Min-Max	Today's	Humidity	Min-Max
Jerusalem	73	73	3-10	4	73	3-10
Golan	100	100	3-10	4	100	3-10
Nahariya	74	74	7-15	11	74	7-15
Safed	97	97	3-8	11	97	3-8
Haifa Port	95	95	11-13	12	95	11-13
Tiberias	95	95	7-13	11	95	7-13
Nazareth	95	95	6-11	10	95	6-11
Yotvata	68	68	8-13	11	68	8-13
Shimon	95	95	6-11	11	95	6-11
Tel Aviv	79	79	16-12	11	79	16-12
B-G Airport	84	84	6-15	11	84	6-15
Jericho	43	43	6-20	14	43	6-20
Gaza	72	72	7-16	13	72	7-16
Be'er Sheva	47	47	4-16	11	47	4-16
Eilat	19	19	6-22	18	19	6-22

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Ramat Gan mayor and Maccabi World Union chairman Yisrael Peled and his wife last night gave a reception at their home in Ramat Gan for participants in this week's meetings of the plenary of the MWU executive and of the International Maccabi Games Committee.

Knesset Member Shevah Weiss ("Liberty") will speak on "The Political Situation" at the Haifa Engineers Club, 1 p.m. today. Table reservations by phone, 674583.

ARRIVALS

Charlotte Jacobson, president, Jewish National Fund of America, (Mrs. J.N. National Assembly (March 2-11), and the Soviet Jewry Conference (March 15-17).

Joe Ann of Montreal, Walter Hess of Toronto, Julius Weinstock of South Africa, for meetings of Jewish Agency Board of Governors and the U.S.A. Karim Haywood of France.

Emmanuel world president Rabbinit Afia Goren, from the Women's Conference on Soviet Jewry in Geneva, Switzerland.

Jimmy Carter to be Begin's official guest

Jimmy Carter is coming to Israel in 10 days, Israel Television reported last night. The former U.S. president will meet Prime Minister Begin several times, as an official guest, and will hold talks with other Israeli leaders as well.

From here, Carter will continue to Egypt, and on returning home, he will report to President Ronald Reagan.

New UNIFIL chief

UNITED NATIONS (Reuters). — Brigadier A.K. Twumasi of Ghana has been named chief of staff of UNIFIL, a UN spokesman said yesterday.

Brig. Twumasi was to report to the force headquarters yesterday and assume duty at the end of the month, replacing Brig. K.B. Gadhafu of Nigeria, which has withdrawn its UNIFIL contingent.

Egypt, USSR talk of exchanging envoys

CAIRO (Reuters). — Egypt and the Soviet Union hope to exchange ambassadors by the end of this year, ending an estrangement between the two countries that began more than 10 years ago, an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official said yesterday.

"Relations between the two countries are now good, and we hope they will be improved further until we reach normal relations," the official said.

CARDIOGRAMS. — Fifteen thousand electro-cardiograms were performed last year at the heart institute operated by Kupat Holim Klalit, the Histadrut health-insurance plan, in Jerusalem's Ramot Eshkol neighbourhood.

A memorial service for **STEVEN GLADSTEIN** will be held on Wed., March 2—17 Adar at Beit Midrash Litorah, Bayit Vegan at 11 a.m.

HOME NEWS

Ali denies talks resuming

CAIRO (AP). — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali on Wednesday denied a reported Egyptian-Israeli agreement to resume stalled talks on normalization of relations between the two countries, the Middle East News agency said.

On Tuesday, Israel Radio reported that secret U.S.-mediated contacts between Egypt and Israel had resulted in an agreement on resumption of talks. The radio said there would probably be a meeting this week in Ismailiya.

Israelis freed by Egyptians worried about Sinai wildlife

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Two Nature Reserves Authority (NRA) inspectors seized by Egyptian forces this week in the disputed area of Taba south of Eilat brought to the fore the problem of nature conservation in Sinai since the peninsula's return to the Egyptians.

According to reports from visitors to the area, what was illegal fishing under the Israeli administration is now widespread in such sites as Sharm e-Sheikh and Ras Muhammad. Others report frequent hunting by Egyptian soldiers and Beduin of species that were protected under Israeli rule, such as the ibex.

It was, in fact, the carcass of an ibex that a hiker reported seeing in Wadi Taba on Tuesday that prompted the NRA director in Eilat, David Sadeh, to send in inspector Yuval Peled. Peled found the remains of the ibex, a campfire,

and evidence that the animal had been eaten by the soldiers of a nearby Egyptian outpost.

Sadeh then sent two more inspectors, Eilon Ziv and Natan Minkovsky, to aid Peled, and it was they who walked into an Egyptian ambush in the area, which, though disputed, is under Israeli jurisdiction. The two were beaten and taken at gunpoint to the Egyptian army post at Nuweiba.

After reaching Nuweiba, the two reported, they were treated very well. The Egyptian authorities, however, demanded a "fine" of 250 Egyptian Pounds, which the two inspectors refused to pay. On Tuesday night the NRA learned what had happened to them. After the intervention of Aluf-Mishne Dov Sion, liaison officer with the Israeli-Egyptian military committee, the two were returned on Wednesday evening.

Soviet Jew turns to Madrid for help to reach Israel

MOSCOW (AP). — A Soviet mathematician and former member of the disbanded Moscow Helsinki group has asked the 35-nation European Security Conference in Madrid for help in his efforts to emigrate to Israel.

In his appeal, distributed yesterday to Western reporters, Professor Naum Meiman, 72, said that he is in poor health and does not have much time left to achieve his goal of being reunited with his only daughter.

"I will find it hard to understand the meaning of the Madrid conference if it cannot help overcome such an obvious documented violation of the Helsinki final act," Meiman said.

Soviet authorities have denied Meiman permission to emigrate since 1975 on the grounds of his involvement in "secret work."

In his appeal, Meiman noted that he has not been involved in any "secret" work for 28 years as he was forced into early retirement when he applied for emigration.

In Copenhagen, the International Sakharov Committee, a Danish-based human-rights organization, yesterday appealed to the Soviet Union and Uruguay to exchange Soviet dissident Anatoly Shcharansky for Jose Luis Massera, jailed general secretary of the Uruguayan Communist Party.

In a statement, the committee, founded in 1974, urged the two governments to consider an exchange between the Uruguayan, aged 70 and imprisoned since 1975 in Montevideo, and the 35-year-old Shcharansky, who is serving a 13-year sentence for alleged espionage.

Lankin withdraws from London race

Post Diplomatic Correspondent
Because of the British government's strong indications that it would not approve his appointment as ambassador to London, Eliahu Lankin, a pre-State underground Irgun Zva' Leumi (Etzel) commander, has decided to continue as ambassador to South Africa.

Before the furore over Lankin's proposed appointment — plainly inspired by government circles there — Lankin was a virtual certainty. "He could have had it for the asking," a government source in Jerusalem confirmed.

Lankin made his decision known to the Foreign Ministry this week. It "shows open the race for the London post, vacant for nine months, with Broadcasting Authority chairman Reuven Yaron again mentioned as a candidate."

There were fears that if Israel had pressed ahead with Lankin's appointment despite the outcry in Britain, the British Foreign Office might have denied the formal approval a host government must give. Government circles in Jerusalem were relieved, therefore, by Lankin's decision.

'Shulman will pay' no more, dies at 60

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Mordechai Shulman, 60, known throughout his long career in and out of jail as "Shulman yeshalem" — "Shulman will pay," died suddenly yesterday while walking to Ichilov Hospital for treatment.



Mordechai Shulman

Shulman earned his nickname and his place in popular folklore by his habit of dining in restaurants and refusing to pay. He would often create a disturbance on such escapades after inviting others to dine with him, saying "Shulman will pay."

Before his many courtroom appearances, Shulman would customarily greet the courtroom spectators, journalists and even policemen with a formal speech, promising them this would be his last appearance.

Since his first sentence by Mandatory authorities in 1937 of four strokes of the cane, Shulman accumulated a record of nearly 30 convictions. His most serious conviction was a 12-year sentence for rape and causing grievous bodily harm in 1973. He was also hospitalized for brief periods of psychiatric treatment.

POW TALKS

(Continued from Page One)
Despite intensive diplomatic efforts since then, the Syrians have refused all appeals for positive identification of the four buried bodies, if indeed there were bodies.

seized by Israel from the Palestinian Research Centre in West Beirut, and the release of 1,000 Palestinians held in Israeli prisons.

In return for the Israelis it holds captive, the PLO has demanded the release of all prisoners in the Ansar camp, the return of documents

Israel has demanded that the two men held by Jibril be united with the six others held by the PLO. But it holds Syria primarily responsible for the five missing men, since they were captured by the Syrians.

On the thirtieth day after the passing of

Rabbi MOSHE DAVID SOLOMON

we will unveil the tombstone at Har Hamenuhot, Jerusalem on Tuesday 16 Adar 5743, March 1, 1983.

We will assemble at 2.00 p.m. at the entrance to the cemetery. At 4.00 p.m., the Rabbinical Council of America will hold an AZKARA in his memory at the Israel Center, 10 Rehov Straus, Jerusalem.

The Family

ROBERT KAPLAN

will take place at Kibbutz Yizrael on Sunday, February 27, 1983 at 11.30 a.m.

The Family



Tel Aviv Maccabi basketball star Earl Williams assists Audrey Goldberg in making the first basket at last night's inauguration of the sports hall her grandparents helped build in Jerusalem's Kiryat Hayovel neighbourhood.

Jerusalem's new sports hall dedicated in Kiryat Hayovel

Post Sports Reporter

Heretofore, sorely bereft of adequate sports facilities, Jerusalem won an impressive victory last night with the inauguration of a glorious new sports hall in the capital's Kiryat Hayovel neighbourhood.

The advent of Maccabi Tel Aviv basketball club was an occasion in itself. To the delight of the overflow crowd, they took on a strengthened Jerusalem team and won handsomely 113-72 in the festive opening match.

But it was the splendid new building that took the real honours. The \$3 million all-purpose hall seats 1,800 comfortably and is equipped with top-notch accessories.

It was built under the auspices of

the Jerusalem Foundation, through the generosity of Lea and Maurice Goldberg of Antwerp, Belgium, who provided most of the money.

(The Sportototo organization funded 10% per cent of the outlay.)

"It's not the biggest, but I believe it's the most impressive, sports hall of its kind in the country and it suits the city," said Mayor Teddy Kollek, gloating at his victory. The hall took only a year to complete, and Kollek predicted confidently that the next celebration will be the dedication of the city's long-awaited football stadium.

The moment the final legal objections to the Katamon stadium are out of the way, that stadium could also be built within a year, the mayor promised.

UN body irked by Jlem airport's status

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel continues to describe Jerusalem's Atarot airport as an alternative international airfield in case of Ben-Gurion's closure, despite the International Civil Aviation Organization's objections, a senior government source said yesterday.

He was commenting on a letter the inter-governmental UN-affiliated organization had written Israel after it announced Atarot's new status. The ICAO said no government may permit its carriers to use the disputed airport without the advance consent of the government that has jurisdiction over it. Jordan claims jurisdiction over

Atarot — formerly called Kalandia — and no government has recognized Israel's annexation.

Until the war in Lebanon, the Ramat David Air Force base in the North was the alternative airport to Ben-Gurion — to be used in case the latter was closed. But because of the war, Ramat David was closed to civilian aircraft. Israel designated the Uvda air base north of Eilat as an alternative to Ben-Gurion and said Atarot can be used by small and medium-sized aircraft including Boeing 727s and 737s.

This was published abroad and apparently aroused some anger, but Israel did not change its announcement because of the ICAO's note, the source added.

Yosef rejects 'lifetime job' for himself

BEN-GURION AIRPORT (Itim).

— Sephardi Chief Rabbi Ovadia Yosef yesterday rejected the idea of passing a law making him Sephardi chief rabbi for life. Rabbi Yosef, who returned from a 10-day visit to the U.S., told reporters that "the idea makes no sense."

He said he does not know whether the proposal was made out of personal vengeance. He added that he wants to meet with several Sephardi members of the Alignment

and that, in any case, he learned of the whole issue only on returning.

Candidates for chief rabbi must compete for the post in free elections, Yosef said.

In his meetings with President Ronald Reagan, Yosef said, he told Reagan of the problems of Jews in the Soviet Union and Syria and of the Falashas in Ethiopia. He also told Reagan about Israel's concern for its soldiers who were prisoners of the Syrians and the PLO, he said.

Security forces raze Gaza terrorists' homes

The security forces recently destroyed three houses in the Gaza District belonging to members of a terrorist gang that threw a hand grenade at a bus in Tel Aviv on January 8, the Israel Defence Forces spokesman said last night.

Also destroyed was the house of a terrorist who threw a grenade in Gaza at a car, wounding a local resident.

Resources needed for primary health care

An Israeli-South African symposium on primary health care this week concluded that more resources must be devoted to training programmes for family doctors, community workers and social workers, and that the primary health care system must be expected to properly fulfill its educational, preventative and curative functions.

More blizzards hit Lebanon; avalanche, collapses kill 11

BEIRUT (Reuters). — At least 11 persons were killed yesterday and others were reported missing after blizzards hit Lebanon for the second time in a week, security sources and the state radio said.

The radio said a big avalanche swept through the ski resort of Bahar, 60 kilometres northeast of Beirut, killing a woman in a petrol station and burying a hotel. Rescue teams were digging to free an unknown number of people.

Snowstorms last weekend caused the deaths of at least 70 persons in Lebanon's worst natural disaster for many years. Most died trapped in

vehicles on a bleak stretch of the Beirut-Damascus highway in the central Lebanese mountains.

Security sources said 10 persons died yesterday when three houses in the remote northern village of Bka Kafra collapsed under the weight of accumulated snow.

The latest blizzards struck as rescuers on the Damascus highway were still working to uncover scores of cars and trucks buried in two to three metres of snow.

Some 60 bodies have been recovered in six days of rescue operations, and 500 persons have been dug out alive.

Palestinians fight Lebanese in Tripoli

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (Reuters).

Three hours of gun battles shook the northern Lebanese city of Tripoli yesterday, one of the most serious outbreaks of violence there since 250 persons died in weeks of fighting in December and January.

Residents said the battles seemed to involve Palestinians from the Syrian Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command and Lebanese from a local anti-Syrian militia known as the October 24 Movement.

It was not known whether anybody was hurt as the two sides fought with machine guns and rocket-propelled grenades.

The residents said the clashes erupted after the funeral of a PFLP-

GC member killed earlier in the week by two men from the October 24 group. The circumstances of the killing were unclear.

When the funeral was over, armed men stormed out of the old Bazaar area of central Tripoli into a district known as a stronghold of the October 24 movement.

Earlier in the day, the residents said PFLP-GC men burned down a house and a shop belonging to October 24 members.

Tripoli has been the scene of repeated bouts of violence between pro- and anti-Syrian groups in recent years. The area is under the overall control of Syrian troops, who entered Lebanon in 1976.

IDF personnel carrier detonates mine

Post Defence Reporter

An Israeli armoured personnel carrier yesterday ran over and detonated a mine near Khamei al-Luz in Lebanon, but no one was wounded in the explosion, the Israel Defence Forces spokesman announced.

The incident occurred at about 11 a.m. on a patrol in the northernmost zone of the Israel-occupied Bekaa

along a route frequently used by heavy vehicles. This would suggest that the mine was recently planted, although there were reportedly no signs of any recent incursions.

Engineering Corps experts have not yet determined whether the mine was new. About three months ago three IDF officers were killed in the vicinity when their vehicle detonated a mine.

IDF protects all residents of Lebanon

SIDON (Itim).

The Israel Defence Forces is doing everything in its power to protect the lives of all residents of Lebanon, no matter what their religion or political affiliation, the commander of the Sidon area, Sgan-Aluf Sammy Musafi, told Arab notables from Galilee yesterday. They came to Lebanon to check reports that persons living in the Palestinian refugee camps are being murdered.

Some victims met their death in the settling of personal accounts. Some were killed by fellow Palestinians who suspected them of cooperating with the IDF.

The Arab notables also met members of the committee of the Ein Hilwe refugee camp, who told them that Phalangists and other Christian groups have threatened to kill Palestinians in Sidon if they do not return to the camps.

Musafi said that the IDF cannot give every Palestinian family in Sidon its own guard. He said that not all the 16 persons murdered in the area recently were Palestinians.

The Ein Hilwe camp committee was told by IDF representatives that the camp will soon be prefabricated structures to be used as a school.

U.S. poll shows support for Israel up

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NEW YORK. — Results of a major public-opinion poll released yesterday indicate that the sympathies of the American public have gone back up to what they were before the Lebanon war: in favour of Israel, 49 per cent, in favour of the Arab nations, 12 per cent.

The poll, conducted by the Gallup organization for the American

Jewish Committee, was based on interviews that took place between January 21 and January 30, with a nationwide sample of 1,515 adults.

Polls conducted in 1980 and 1981 showed the same picture. However, following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, a poll in September showed only 32 per cent supporting Israel, with 28 per cent supporting the Arab states and 21 per cent undecided.

Time said running out for Reagan plan

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — Britain and Jordan share the belief that time is running out to implement U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Middle East plan and that a freeze on Israeli settlements in Judea and Samaria is vital.

This was reported yesterday after a meeting between Foreign Secretary Francis Pym and King Hussein.

Pym described Hussein as "courageous and determined to seize the present opportunities," adding that "he will need the support of his friends."

Pym goes next week to the U.S., where he will reportedly meet with both Reagan and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

The Foreign Office confirmed that an Arab League delegation will arrive here on March 18. The delegation's composition is not known. If it includes a PLO official, it will not be received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. But former Halhoul mayor Mohammed Mithem will, in British opinion, be an acceptable compromise to accompany Morocco's King Hassan and six Arab foreign ministers.

With profound grief, we mourn the passing of my dear, devoted wife, loving mother and mother-in-law

ZELDA MIRSKY ז"ל

who died yesterday, Adar 11 (February 24, 1983) and was buried the same day on the Mount of Olives, Jerusalem.

Husband, Cantor Joseph Mirsky
Son, Rabbi Irvin A. Albert
Daughter and son-in-law, Anita and Rabbi Ezekiel Shinder

Eliav: Algiers gave options to Arafat

By MARK SEGAL
Post Political Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — Resolutions adopted by the Palestine National Council in Algiers have in effect given PLO chief Yasser Arafat the green light to allow King Hussein to proceed with the diplomatic process — with the aim of pushing Israel into a corner.

This is the opinion of Arie (Lova) Eliav, a leading dove and former Labour party secretary-general who split from the party in the mid-1970s. Eliav who has been holding talks with PLO people since 1976 told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that this week's Algiers meeting gave Arafat considerable leeway and "as a realist" he can be expected to continue to maneuver among the various options. The fact that Syria immediately came out against the resolutions supports this view, Eliav said.

Eliav conceded that the resolutions can be read in different ways by the various components of the

PLO. He noted that PLO moderate spokesman Dr. Issam Sartawi was denied the right to speak in Algiers because he intended to demand recognition of Israel.

Eliav deplored the fact that Arafat did not take "a courageous stand" that might have advanced the political process. Instead, he had preferred to do a balancing act among the conflicting bodies of opinion.

Eliav was dissatisfied with the outcome at Algiers, but he noted the adoption of the Fez plan, which in one section recognizes the right of all states in the region to exist.

Eliav said that he believes not only in the sincerity of Sartawi's desire for peaceful coexistence with Israel, but also that he speaks for an influential segment of the PLO and the Palestinians. He said he knows Sartawi, an American-trained cardiologist and his corecipient of the Kreisky Peace Prize, quite well from their meetings since 1976. Eliav

said Sartawi speaks for a moderate camp willing to recognize Israel and sit down at the negotiating table. Sartawi enjoys the support of one of Arafat's deputies; otherwise, said Eliav, he would have never dared to stick his neck out.

Another element backing him is a group of Palestinian intellectuals, led by Harvard Professor Walid Khalidi.

Eliav said he is convinced of Sartawi's sincerity because of the personal risk he faces from extremists. Sartawi and his group favoured peaceful coexistence with Israel in the pre-1967 boundaries, but insists on the trimmings of sovereignty — a flag, parliament and so forth — and would agree to supervised demilitarization. Sartawi told him time and again that "we are fed up with being the football of the Arab world with every Arab king, prince and ruler kicking us around. We are the only ones who can bring you real peace, for only we and not Jordan can deliver."



A mother and her daughter attend a Purim party yesterday at a WIZO child-care centre in Jerusalem. (Zoom 77)

Labour resolution steers clear of Camp David: No preconditions for Jordan talks

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Labour Party political bureau recommended yesterday that Israel and Jordan enter into peace negotiations without any preconditions. Informed party sources explained to *The Jerusalem Post* that Labour does not think the government need insist on the Camp David accords as a basis for such talks.

The bureau convened last night to discuss possible talks with Jordan and the situation in Lebanon.

The Post was told that Labour's phrasing of "without any preconditions" is not identical with the government's use of the terminology. The government, it was

said, demands that the Camp David accords and the autonomy plan be regarded as the basis for the talks, and Labour considers this as a precondition. That is why, the sources said, the bureau was careful not to mention the Camp David agreement in its resolution.

The resolution also hints at a possible Labour recommendation that further settlement activity in Judea and Samaria be frozen, so as to encourage Jordan to pursue negotiations. However, a demand by party doves Yosef Sarid and Haim Ramon to explicitly call for an end to settlements was defeated.

Instead, the adopted resolution speaks in ambiguous terms about "allowing each side at the outset of the talks to present specific

proposals to facilitate and speed up the negotiation process."

The bureau adopted a resolution recommending that Israel continue to demand "the simultaneous evacuation from Lebanon by all foreign forces." Party spokesman Yosef Beilin said the phrasing does not make an Israeli withdrawal conditional on a prior Syrian or PLO withdrawal.

The resolution also recommends a 45-to-50-kilometre security zone north of the border to be patrolled by Major Sa'ad Haddad's forces, and by either a multinational force or an international force. The multinational force, *The Post* was told, would include Americans, whereas an international force is a UNIFIL-like UN sponsored corps.

Peres scotches rumours on unity government

By SARAH HONIG
Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres yesterday quashed new speculation about a national-unity government, telling Labour's political bureau that "there is no such proposal before us now and there is no intention to discuss any such proposal."

Peres' declaration came after rumours circulated in Labour that Peres had hinted to Prime Minister

Menachem Begin that if he invited Labour to join his government, he would not be automatically rebuffed.

Peres also confirmed press reports that 18 months ago he favoured entering a Likud-led coalition in order to wrest the defence portfolio from Ariel Sharon "in view of the war then being planned."

Some sources, however, told the

Likud that a last-ditch effort might be made to enter talks with Begin on the matter in order to help Peres and former prime minister Yitzhak Rabin cement their leadership in the party, and prevent a challenge from President Yitzhak Navon. But sources close to Peres said that "as soon as the Moshe Arens appointment to the Defence Ministry was confirmed by the cabinet and Knesset, the national-unity government option was closed."

Goren agrees to index-link the ketuba

By LEA LEVAVI

TEL AVIV. — The minimum amount a man must promise his bride in the marriage contract, set at IS20 30 years ago will be brought up to date and linked to the cost-of-living index, Ashkenazi Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren promised Na'amat secretary-general Masha Lubelsky when they met at the chief rabbi's office recently. Cases handled by Na'amat's legal-aid bureau include many involving widowed or divorced women in difficult economic straits because their *ketuba*, the only legal safeguard of a wife's security if the marriage is dissolved, mentioned a ridiculously low sum.

In one case, for example, a husband deserted his wife to live with a mistress. When he died, the wife discovered that he had willed everything to his mistress, and she could claim only the amount in their marriage contract.

In another case, a man received permission to marry a second wife because his first wife was ill. He was required to deposit three times the promised sum with the rabbinical

court for her support. The amount written in that *ketuba* was IS100, five times the minimum, but the resulting IS300 obviously did not support the sick wife for very long.

At Goren's suggestion, Na'amat has formally petitioned the Chief Rabbinate Council to bring the *ketuba* minimum up to date. Na'amat will leave the amount to the rabbi's discretion, but Lubelsky added that if asked for a recommendation, she will say the minimum should be IS50,000, linked to the index.

Another issue that Lubelsky raised with Goren, but with less promising results, was *halitza*, a problem that arises anew with each war. Under Jewish law, childless widows are required either to marry their husband's brother or to receive his dispensation (*halitza*) to

marry another.

In the Middle Ages, rabbis got around this by allowing a condition to be made at the time of marriage that if the husband dies leaving the widow childless, she will be considered divorced and will not need *halitza*. But Goren said he does not believe any rabbi will have the courage to adopt this or any other solution today, because Orthodox is becoming more intransigent.

He suggested that rabbis solve the problem by having men jailed to force them to agree to *halitza*, or making them give the widow such high support payments that they would want to be rid of her. Na'amat is not satisfied with this solution, but fears that nothing else can be done until the political situation changes and ultra-Orthodox groups have less influence.

Yad Vashem honours Dutch couple

A Dutch couple, Wert and Johanna van Deventer, who saved Jews from capture by the Nazis during World War II, is to be honoured at

10.30 this morning at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. The two are to plant a tree in their name in the Avenue of Righteous Gentiles. In 1981, they received Yad Vashem's Righteous Gentiles Medallion at a ceremony in the Israel consulate in Toronto, where they now live.

The van Deventer home was a refuge for many Jews during the war.

After Wert van Deventer was arrested and confined to a concentration camp for the duration of the war, his wife carried on their work until she and her son had to go underground.

Harassers of Peace Now held

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem police have detained six of the persons who allegedly attacked the Peace Now march and demonstration on February 10 in which demonstrator Emil Grunzweig was killed in a grenade attack. But they reported no progress toward finding the murderer.

The police said yesterday that between 20 and 28 persons have been identified in photographs and video tapes as those who harassed the marchers. The only one who has been brought to court for remand is the young man, whose name the court has banned from publication, who allegedly taunted and

threatened Grunzweig along the route of the march.

Among those against whom the police have filed charges is Kach leader Rabbi Meir Kahane, who is accused of incitement and disorderly conduct.

Peace Now supporters who were present at the demonstration are still giving the police testimony concerning their assailants.

Tel Aviv District police commander Nitzav Avraham Turgeman has given Peace Now a permit to hold a parade tomorrow night from the Kirya to the Tel Aviv Museum. Police reinforcements will help quell any violence and plainclothesmen will mix with the onlookers, *Itim* reports.

3 brothers held in Tel Aviv murder

TEL AVIV. — Three brothers, proprietors of a well-known Tel Aviv restaurant, were detained yesterday as suspects in the murder of Ya'acov Alterowitz outside his home in Rehov Ussishkin last Sunday evening. Police believe that the youngest brother, a Tel Avivian aged 25 and single, committed the murder with the help of the other two, one of them from Gedera, aged 36 and the other, from Rishon LeZion, aged 32.

Police got onto the tracks of the trio when an investigation of

Alterowitz's affairs showed he had business connections with the brothers. One theory is that the brothers suspected Alterowitz, an employee of the Moritz and Tuchler brokerage firm, of defrauding them of sums of money he had invested for them in the stock market. This same theory holds that when Alterowitz refused to return the money, the brothers decided to murder him.

The youngest brother was a close friend of the victim and he denies any connection with the slaying.

Boy gives self up in B'sheba killing

By LIORA MORIEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. — A 17-year-old boy gave himself up to police here yesterday in connection with the murder six months ago of Aaron Tzvi, 21. He admitted to stabbing Tzvi to death during an argument last September 24, saying he did so in self-defence.

The boy has a long police record and spent 18 months in prison for wounding three persons with a knife

after they allegedly insulted him.

The boy, the main suspect from the outset, left town soon after the murder.

Yesterday, accompanied by lawyer Mahmoud Ibn Bari, the boy went to local police chief Sgan Nitzav Yosef Zecharia and gave himself up. After intensive negotiations, he reportedly agreed to confess to the crime if he were charged with manslaughter and not murder.

Soldiers to study democracy, the media

By CHARLES HOFFMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Some 1,200 soldiers will take part next month in three- or five-day seminars on the mass news media, communications and democracy in Israel, which will stress the need for tolerance of divergent opinions.

At a briefing yesterday for journalists who will lead the discussions, a senior officer in the Israel Defence Forces education branch noted that the escalation of political tensions and violence in recent months has made it imperative to discuss how to protect the expression of legitimate differences of opinions. The seminars were planned several months ago.

Other themes to be discussed include the right of privacy versus the right to know; the impact of the news media on national morale; and the role of the media in shaping the

public's image of reality.

The participants will visit newspapers, Gali Zahal (the IDF radio station), educational television and other institutions in the communications field. Movies such as *All the President's Men*, *Front Page*, *Network*, and *The Last Honour of Katarina Blum*, which deal with the problems of the mass media, will be shown.

Some journalists attending the briefing expressed hope that the seminars will reduce some of the hostility towards the media that they have encountered while lecturing in recent years to IDF units.

TAXES. — Property taxes in Ramat Gan will be 94 per cent higher in the next fiscal year. Property taxes are expected to cover one quarter of the city's budget for the year, according to Mayor Yisrael Peled.

Weather service: maybe rain on Purim... but maybe not

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEIT DAGAN. — Stormy cold weather returned yesterday, but meteorologists here were not willing to issue forecasts for Purim, on Sunday and Monday, pleading that they are not permitted to predict more than 48 hours in advance. The country's weathermen are technically equipped but meteorological service heads do not permit them to do so.

The present wave of rain and cold is expected to reach its peak today, becoming weaker tomorrow. If the trend continues, Sunday and Monday will show improvements.

Responsible for the cold, wet weather is a cold front from Turkey. The rain is expected to reach as far south as Beersheba.

A drop of about three or four degrees in temperature has resulted, with maximum predicted temperatures for today about eight degrees in the Jerusalem area, and 12 along the coast.

In the northern mountains and on Mt. Hermon, more snow is expected.

An additional 76-cm. rise expected by the end of winter will add nearly 130 million cubic metres more. Kinneret Authority Chairman Menashe Ben-Shlomo said yesterday. But this will leave the lake a full metre below its optimal level of 209 metres below sea level, he said. The snow covering the Golan mountains, he said, will add more water to the Dan River aquifer than to the lake when it melts in spring.

Ben-Shlomo said that Mekorot can pump up to 500 million cm. of water a year from the Kinneret if it reaches maximum level by spring. But it is unlikely to do so this year unless the rain continues fairly constantly through March.

Most parts of the country have received more than their average rainfall and it has been well staggered, he said. Farmers have benefited, but there has been no massive streaming of water into the Kinneret. On the other hand, a lot of the rain has gone into badly depleted aquifers, he said.

The Mt. Hermon ski site, in the Golan Heights will be closed this weekend if the stormy weather continues, and the national skiing championship, scheduled for tomorrow and Sunday, may have to be postponed.

Yesterday's snowfall left eight metres of snow on the slopes.

Purim begins tomorrow night

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shops throughout the country have been doing a brisk trade in masks, costumes and noisemakers for the Purim holiday, which begins tomorrow night.

In addition to Purim shoppers, however, Industry and Trade Ministry inspectors are also visiting retail stores to stop the sale of dangerous toys.

The holiday, which celebrates the deliverance of the Jews of the ancient Persian empire from the wicked Haman through Queen Esther's intercession with King Ahasuerus, is traditionally observed by reading the Book of Esther in the synagogue, sending gifts of food (*mishloach manot*) to friends and giving gifts to poor people.

To mark the fact that the deliverance of the Jews of Shushan, the capital, took place a day later, those in towns that were walled in the time of Joshua (such as Jerusalem) celebrate the holiday a day later, beginning Sunday night.

In localities about which there is doubt as to when they became walled, Purim is celebrated on both

Schools will be closed on Sunday and Monday.

The central festivities in Jerusalem will take place on Monday at the Rehov Ben-Yehuda pedestrian mall between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. with a central entertainment stand, dance groups and giant puppets.

Elsewhere in the city, there will be numerous celebrations at community centres, youth clubs and homes for the aged.

Israel Television will broadcast the reading of the Book of Esther direct from the Aliya youth village near Petah Tikva, tomorrow at 8 p.m.

The Industry and Trade Ministry refused to say how many dangerous toys have been confiscated. Its inspection teams include experts from the Israel Standards Institute, who help identify which are hazardous and hence illegal, such as cap pistols, firecrackers and sparklers.

Local authorities and the police are also conducting raids of their own against explosive toys.

Consumers who wish to report shops selling dangerous toys may do so at the nearest bureau of the Industry and Trade Ministry.

El Al pilots' case goes to arbitration

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The fate of eight El Al ground workers and three pilots whom management wants to fire — despite Histadrut opposition — is to come to arbitration early next week.

The Histadrut and El Al have selected Uzi Bloch, Mordechai Bibi and Zvi Terlo as arbitrators. Their conclusions are expected by March 7.

The dispute over who should be fired also concerns six flight engineers, but the Tel Aviv Labour Court issued a restraining order on behalf of five of them. The five maintain they were selected by the Histadrut, not management. The engineers' appeal is therefore against the Histadrut, and the court is to consider it on Wednesday.

El Al and the labour federation are at odds over the identities of only 18 of the 650 workers who are to be dismissed to help the airline get into the black.

Navon is concerned by 'danger of civil war'

PARIS (AP). — President Yitzhak Navon is concerned about the "danger of civil war in Israel" following the murder of a Peace Now demonstrator and the country's polarization into two large streams during the war in Lebanon, he told a Paris weekly.

In an interview published in today's issue of *Le Nouvel Observateur*, Navon called the danger of civil war "a more serious threat than war or the PLO. Either the situation will continue to deteriorate, dragging us into civil war, or the fatal hand grenade that was thrown will be the last."

Navon, whose term as president ends in May, said that he has not necessarily left political life for

good. "That depends on the situation and the circumstances," he said, adding that "in the immediate future, they are not favourable."

Rugby memorial match

NETANYA. — The Israel Rugby Football Union's second annual Gary Myers Memorial Match between the Combined Kibbutzim and the Combined Idutim takes place tomorrow at the Wingate Institute.

Myers, an outstanding fly-half playing for both his ASA Jerusalem Club and the National XV, was tragically killed in an accident in 1981, while doing his military service.

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Barbie charged with 8 anti-humanity crimes

LYONS, France. — Former Lyons Gestapo chief Klaus Barbie was formally notified yesterday that he is charged with eight specific crimes against humanity, including the arrest of 52 Jewish children from a home at Izieu and the execution of 42 hostages, including 40 Jews, in 1944.

It was the first time since he was brought back to France on February 5 that Barbie, 69, known as "the Butcher of Lyons" was interrogated by a French investigating magistrate. Barbie, who was expelled from Bolivia, was charged in his cell in Lyons' Saint Joseph prison by Judge Christian Riss.

The French Justice Ministry announced that there is no statute of limitations for "crimes against humanity." The ministry said Barbie will not be charged with crimes committed against the French Resistance, including the murder of its war-time head, Jean Moulin, because these are considered "war crimes," and cannot be raised after 20 years.

The court-appointed French lawyer, who for the time being assists Barbie, Etienne de la Serrette, was present when Judge Riss read the eight charges and started his investigation.

The lawyer later said Barbie was acquainted with seven of the charges but seemed "surprised" by the accusation of having ordered the arrest and deportation of the children in the Izieu home. Ministry officials said earlier documents mentioned only 41 children but that additional testimonies have raised their number to 55.

The French government maintains that Barbie, who headed the Lyons Gestapo from 1942 to 1944, was responsible for killing Moulin. Barbie says he handed the Resistance leader over alive and well to the French Vichy authorities.

Barbie was twice tried and condemned to death for war crimes in absentia, but the 20-year limit on those convictions has expired.

Lyons public prosecutor Jean Berthier said the charges against Barbie involved eight specific acts. They are:

- The killing of 22 hostages in reprisal for an attack on two German policemen in 1943.
- The arrest and torture of 19 persons in 1943.
- The deportation of 84 persons connected with the Lyons General Union of Jews.
- The shooting of 42 persons, 40 of them Jews, in and around Lyons in 1943-44.
- The round-up of French railway workers in which two were killed, several wounded and some disappeared in 1944.

- The deportation of 650 persons, mostly Jews, to Auschwitz and Ravensbrück concentration camps, the last shipment being on August 11, 1944.
- The shooting of 70 Jews at Bron and some Jews and two priests in Saint Genis Laval.
- The deportation of up to 55 Jews, mostly children, from the village of Izieu.

The case is not expected to be heard for at least a year. (Reuters, JTA)

Pretoria puts news blackout on fire at nuclear centre

PRETORIA (AP). — Officials yesterday clamped a news blackout on a fire the night before at South Africa's highly secret national nuclear research station set on the rolling hills outside Pretoria.

"We can only confirm that there was a fire in one building and that it was brought under control," said a spokesman for the Atomic Energy Corporation, which operates the test reactor there and a nearby fuel-enrichment facility.

"No further information will be released until the investigation has been completed, and there is no indication when that will be," the

spokesman said. Pretoria newspapers reported that ambulances and fire trucks rushed to the centre Wednesday night. Inquiring reporters — who were stopped at the gates — said workers told them the fire was not serious.

There was no indication the fire was related to sabotage.

Three bombs exploded in mid-December inside the Koeberg nuclear plant near Cape Town.

The African National Congress, sworn to overthrow South Africa's systemized racial segregation, claimed responsibility.

U.S. may remove ban on aid to China

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — The Reagan administration asked Congress again Wednesday to lift a ban on U.S. foreign aid to the Chinese People's Republic.

The legislation had been proposed last year but died when Congress failed to pass foreign-aid authorization bills.

Assistant Secretary of State Paul Wolfowitz told a House of

Representatives foreign affairs subcommittee that in resubmitting the legislation, the administration had no actual plans to give aid to Peking.

"Our principal interest in amending these laws (banning aid) is to ensure that, in principle, we treat China in the same way that we treat other friendly, non-aligned countries," he said.



Bodies of entire family massacred this week in Assam, India, lie in the sun. (UPI telephoto)

Falklands troops on alert

LONDON (AP). — Argentine planes have been flying near the edge of Britain's 240-kilometre exclusion zone around the Falkland Islands to test how the British will respond, the Defence Ministry said yesterday.

Flights by jet fighters and reconnaissance planes eight months after Argentine invasion forces surrendered to the British are "more an irritant" than a direct provocation, a ministry spokesman said. But the 3,500-man British gar-

risson left in the South Atlantic colony after last year's 74-day war is on special alert, the British Press Association news agency reported, quoting government sources.

The regular missions by Argentine aircraft are apparently meant to keep the British on their toes, the sources said.

The sorties coincide with this week's celebrations by the Falkland Islanders of the 150th anniversary of British rule.

No cigarettes are safe, study shows

BOSTON (AP). — All cigarette smokers run a triple-high risk of heart attack, whether they puff regular cigarettes or the low-nicotine brands, according to a study released yesterday.

The research shows that people who switch to the newer low-nicotine brands do not reduce their risk of heart attack, which is one of the major hazards of cigarette smoking.

The researchers examined the frequency of heart attacks among people who use cigarettes with low levels of nicotine and carbon monoxide, since both of these substances affect the working of the heart.

"We found an approximate tripling of the rate of myocardial infarction (heart attack) among current smokers that did not appear to vary according to the amount of either substance," the study concluded.

The study was conducted at the drug epidemiology unit at the Boston University Medical School. It was published in the latest issue of *New England Journal of Medicine*, which appeared yesterday.

Low-nicotine cigarettes are also low in tar. But the researchers did not consider tar content in this study, because there is no suggestion that tar causes heart attacks.

Libyan hijackers wait in Malta for offer of haven

VALLETTA (Reuters). — Two Libyan army officers were in Maltese custody yesterday seeking a country to take them after they freed 458 hostages Wednesday from a hijacked Libyan airliner.

The two, both first lieutenants, seized the plane on a domestic flight over Libya last Sunday and surrendered here Wednesday after long negotiations at Luqa Airport with Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff.

The Maltese government gave the names of two officers as Al-Tawati Mansur al-Mahdi and Abdullasalam abu Kijla.

Open-heart surgery done while TV viewers look on

PHOENIX (AP). — Warning viewers to look away if they were squeamish, a doctor performed triple-bypass heart surgery on a retired insurance salesman Wednesday night in an operation broadcast live on national television.

Dr. Edward Diethrich cut into the chest of Bernard Schuler, 62, of Elmwood, Wisconsin, and moments later revealed his beating heart, interrupting a two-man panel of narrators occasionally to explain what

50 more bodies found in North Indian village

NEW DELHI (Reuters). — At least 50 persons have been killed in a fresh massacre in Assam. *The Indian Express* newspaper reported yesterday.

It said police found the corpses of Bengali-speaking immigrants among the charred ruins of a village in Lakhimpur district, bordering the Himalayan state of Arunachal Pradesh.

The killings apparently took place on Monday, when Assamese villagers attacked the Moslem immigrants and burned down several villages, the newspaper added. Troops moved in to restore order.

Other newspapers carried similar reports of the massacre and said senior officials in Arunachal Pradesh had reported refugees fleeing into the state.

At least 1,500 persons have been killed in three weeks of bloodshed in northeastern Assam state.

In the worst massacre, up to 1,000

immigrants were butchered by frenzied tribesmen wielding axes in the central Nowgong district of the state during polling last week for a 126-seat state assembly.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) Party secured a two-thirds majority in the state assembly.

But in an editorial, *The Indian Express* said that no one won the elections because so many people stayed away from the poll.

The assembly cannot be regarded as reflecting the will of the people, and must proceed on the clear recognition that it is unrepresentative and can at best function as a caretaker, the newspaper said. The government should resume negotiations on the question of immigrants in Assam without delay, it added.

Gandhi called the elections after talks on the immigrants issue with local Assamese political and student groups broke down.

Poll predicts Labour defeat in special London election

LONDON (AP). — Opinion polls predicted a major defeat for the opposition Labour Party yesterday in a special parliamentary election in East London's working class Bermondsey dockland district.

An opinion poll in the *Sun* newspaper yesterday morning forecast that Labour candidate Peter Tatchell, a 31-year-old radical on the far left-wing of his ideologically split party, would lose the seat to the centrist Social Democratic-Liberal Party alliance.

Bermondsey has been a rock-solid Labour stronghold for the last 60 years.

The poll, commissioned by the *Sun* from Audience Selection, gave Tatchell, a social worker and homosexual-rights campaigner 32 per cent of the vote against a winning 42 per cent for Alliance candidate Simon Hughes, 31. Hughes, a

lawyer, belongs to the Liberal Party.

Political commentators say an Alliance win in Bermondsey could spell the political demise of Labour leader Michael Foot. Foot is already under pressure to quit from some sections of his party, who say he is showing himself increasingly ineffectual against Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Bermondsey is a no-hope district for the ruling Conservatives. The audience selection poll gave Tory candidate Robert Hughes a meagre 6 per cent.

On Wednesday, Labour's national executive expelled five far-left militants from party membership in a 19-9 vote that leaders hoped would help Labour fortunes at Bermondsey.

The five are leaders of the Militant Tendency, a Trotskyite group that has embarrassed moderates in the British Socialist movement.

German double-transplant patient dies

MUNICH (Reuters). — The German Federal Republic's first heart and lungs transplant patient died Wednesday from liver and kidney failure, a university clinic spokesman here reported.

Motor mechanic Kurt Stiegele,

27, had the double transplant surgery 10 days ago and two subsequent operations to seal perforation in his new lungs.

The spokesman said his liver and kidneys proved incapable of coping with the drugs.

Second Russian held in Italy on spy charge

ROME (AP). — Italian authorities yesterday arrested a second Soviet citizen, living in Italy on charges of political and military espionage, police said.

A police spokesman said Victor Konisev, 38, a top official of the Soviet-Italian oil company Nafta-Italia, was in custody.

The spokesman said Konisev was arrested at dawn at his home.

The press attache at the Soviet Embassy had no comment on the report.

Authorities did not say whether Konisev's arrest was linked with the arrest 10 days ago on spy charges of a Soviet airline official and an Italian who headed a microfilm laboratory in Genoa.

Sports

Bowling for charity

By JACK LEON

TEL AVIV. — Weather permitting, the Israel Bowls Association will tomorrow hold its second annual charity day in aid of the *Jerusalem Post's* Toy Fund and Forake Me Not Fund, and of the Soldiers Welfare Association. The event was rained out last weekend.

The tournament will take the form of mixed flying links, with matches being held from 9:30 a.m. at the country's six bowling clubs: Caesarea, Kfar Hamat, Netanya, Ra'anana, Ramat Gan and Savyon.

Nearly 250 men and women have registered for the event, with all participants making a donation of IS400 and the entire proceeds being divided between the three designated charities. It is thus expected that each will benefit to the tune of IS30,000, a fourfold increase on last year's amount. The event will be postponed if the weather is bad.

Cantu oust Real

CANTU, Italy (AP). — Italy's Ford Cantu downed Spain's Real Madrid 84-78 in their return match of the European Cup of Champions final round here on Wednesday night, thereby improving Maccabi Tel Aviv's chances of reaching the final in Grenoble, France, on March 23. In Sibenik, Yugoslavia advanced to the finals of the European Basketball Korac Cup with a 2nd leg victory over Zadar, 89-69.

In Limoges, France CSP Limoges beat Dynamo Moscow 178-169 on aggregate to qualify for the final.

England beat Wales

WEMBLEY, England (AP). — A late penalty goal by Liverpool star Phil Neal helped England to scramble to a 2-1 win over Wales in the British Home International Soccer Tournament at Wembley stadium on Wednesday night. The game was played in wintry conditions. The crowd of 20,000 was the smallest to watch an international game at Wembley for years.

Ian Rush gave Wales the lead in the 14th minute. England, pulled level with a goal by Terry Butcher six minutes before half-time. Luther Blissett, the Watford striker played a great role in England's recovery.

At Old Trafford, Manchester United whipped Arsenal 2-1 in the League Cup to go through the final against Liverpool at Wembley on March 26. Steve Coppell and Kevin Moran scored for United.

An untied, and hastily selected, Portuguese team beat Germany 1-0 in a friendly match.

Indian headaches

KINGSTON, Jamaica (Reuters). — Only an unfinished partnership of 92 for the eighth wicket between Yashpal Sharma (46) and tail-ender Balwinder Singh Sandhu (62) saved India from total collapse on the opening day of their cricket test match against the West Indies here yesterday.

The Indians were in deep trouble on 127 for seven at one stage. India ended with 219 for seven.



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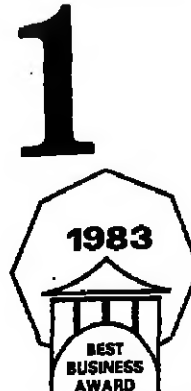
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David Krivine talks to Ya'acov Arnon about the political route that led to his meeting with the PLO chief



(Keren Bevan)

'Arafat doesn't make declarations, but I think that the 1967 borders would satisfy him'



(Keren Bevan)

DR. YA'ACOV ARNON, member of the three-man delegation from the Council for Israel-Palestine Peace which met, he says, last month with PLO chief Yasser Arafat in Tunis, never concerned himself with politics during his long years in government service.

His field was economics, and he rose to be director-general of the Finance Ministry, a post he held for 14 years. "On social problems I was inclined to sympathize with the left," Eshkol used to intimate that I was the only socialist in the Treasury," he recalls.

His loyalty in those days was to Mufat. He had joined Poalei-Zion in 1934, when a young man in his native Holland. What made him leave Labour? The break occurred in 1971, when Sadat made an offer to Golda Meir — the same offer that the Egyptian President made to Prime Minister Begin in 1977. Golda of Labour rejected what Begin of Herut was later to accept.

That was too much for Arnon; he realized that on the most crucial issue Labour was not championing the policies he believed in. He resigned shortly after, and in due course became one of the founders of the Council for Israel-Palestine Peace and later, the left-wing Sheli party.

Had he any quarrel with Labour over other topics? He certainly possessed opinions of his own on social and economic affairs, but: "My differences with the leadership

over domestic issues were not so great as to make me want to create another party." Besides, he does not believe in small factions; he would rather have argued for his ideas, like other Labour members, within the larger framework.

What he could not stomach was Labour's indifference (as he sees it) to the challenge of peace-making. "If Israel is to survive as an independent state, we have to settle our dispute with the Palestinians. I say 'Palestinians' deliberately. They are part of the Arab-Israeli problem, but a separate part. We must come to terms with them first. Our relations with Arab governments will fall into place later."

"There is only one feasible solution: divide the country between a state for the Jews and a state for the Palestinian Arabs." At this juncture, the interview with Arnon began to take the shape of an interrogation.

Question: "You advocate a return to the pre-1967 borders, right?"

Answer: "Yes."

Including a division of Jerusalem between the Jewish and Arab states?"

After a moment's hesitation: "I regret to say, yes. We could perhaps retain the Jewish part of the Old City." More briskly: "If that is the last matter to be settled in our peace negotiations with the Arabs, I'm sure we can work out a satisfactory compromise."

DR. ARNON evidently does not

embrace the fervent vision of Jerusalem as the Holy City of the Jewish people. He admits as much: "In my student days I was a socialist. I adopted Zionism later because it offered the only solution I could see to the Jewish problem."

"I never was a mystical Zionist," he concludes; and then proceeds to counter-attack: "Where are 100,000 Arabs in East Jerusalem, do you want them as citizens of our country?"

"You don't approve of living with Arabs?"

"I think we have enough Arabs inside Israel already. I welcome their presence, don't misunderstand me. What I say is, if we want a Jewish state, the Arabs have to be a minority."

"But would a mini-state on the West Bank and in Gaza be able to support itself?"

"A delegation of American officials toured the Middle East at the beginning of the 1950s. Their conclusion about the Jewish state was condensed in two words: 'Israel non-viable.' You are now saying the same thing about the West Bank. You are as wrong as they were."

"Isn't the narrow pre-1967 border dangerous for Israel's security?"

"But it prevailed before 1967."

"Ah, but the other side didn't have huge armies in those days, equipped with the most sophisticated weaponry."

(Exasperated): "The Palestinians have huge armies?"

Arnon believes that the dispute is between Israelis and Palestinians. If a peace treaty can be drawn up between these two groups there would be nothing for Arab enmity to feed on. A last flare-up in the interrogation:

"When you say negotiate with the Palestinians, you mean the PLO?"

"Of course. They speak for the local Arab population and have its allegiance, the whole world sees that. More governments recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people than recognize Israel."

THE MEETING with Arafat lasted four hours. On the Israeli side were Uri Avnery, Matti Peled and Dr. Arnon. On the PLO side Arafat was accompanied by Dr. Issam Sartawi and two others.

It was not the first time that the terrorist leader had talked to Israelis. What impression did he make? Arnon spoke cautiously: "Our feelings towards him were ambivalent, he belonged after all to the camp of Israel's opponents. We were conscious of the bad things his organization had done in our country."

"He had the same ambivalent feelings about us. We, too, had done bad things to his people. The talk was businesslike. We wanted to find out whether a compromise formula could be devised which provided what we wanted for the Israelis and what Arafat wanted for the Arabs."

"Not the other way round — not what we wanted for the Palestinians or what they wanted for us."

Was such a compromise found? He looked thoughtful. "Arafat doesn't make any declarations. But I think the 1967 borders would satisfy him."

"He wouldn't see that as a first step in the destruction of Israel?"

"I think not."

He repeated: "I think not," and went on: "Look, different people have different ideas. Some say the border should not be the 1967 line. All right, but let them talk about it, let them negotiate."

The Labour Alignment is prepared to negotiate with Jordan. Arnon is not talking about that, what he prescribes is negotiations with the Palestinians, that is, the PLO.

He smiles ruefully: "There is, of course, no chance of its happening right now. Neither the government nor the official opposition is prepared to discuss Arab statehood with the Palestinians, or to talk with the PLO at all."

He goes on: "We urged Arafat to recognize Israel. We didn't make it a demand, we merely suggested that it might be in his interest to do so. We pointed out that the impact of such an initiative on public opinion in this country could be greater than he gives credit for."

Arnon hopes that the dispute inside the PLO with Sartawi finds a

solution because Sartawi is a moderate, and it would be deplorable if the extremists won the day. Queried about the meeting that he and his group had with King Hassan of Morocco, Arnon stresses that there had been two such encounters, one in December 1980 and the other last September.

"The king reminded us that he had urged the recognition of the Jewish state as early as in 1965, when he was visiting Jericho. He had recommended that once peace was concluded, Israel be admitted to the Arab League," Arnon explains. "He is not actually pleased that the Israel state exists, he simply recognizes us as a fact of life that has to be allowed for."

"We are not pleased either that a large Arab population inhabits Judea and Samaria. But we too have to recognize their presence as a fact of life, which must be taken into account."

The Israel leftists' meetings with King Hassan were devoted to an interchange of information and ideas. He is a powerful and dominating figure in his own country, but statesmanlike in discussing the Arab-Israeli problem.

CONCERNING the dispute between Ran Cohen and Matti Peled which threatens to split Sheli, Arnon acknowledges that the party is divided between two groups with different ideas. One, to which Arnon belongs, sees the Palestinian

problem as the central issue which takes precedence over everything else. Sheli is the only Zionist party advocating a settlement with the PLO, so it has to be separate from other political groupings.

The other section in Sheli, to which Ran Cohen belongs, sees the Palestine issue as only one of the subjects which should occupy the party's attention. They also do not take such an isolationist view and are ready to cooperate with Labour, in particular Mapam.

Cohen took angry exception to Avnery's interview with Arafat in Beirut. Peled accused Cohen of crimes against humanity, because he served as an artillery officer in the Lebanese war. This reflects a further division between the two groups. The moderates are ambivalent about the war, they only criticize it for going so far and lasting so long. Peled's group condemned the war from the beginning. The whole operation has no justification in their eyes.

Peled and Cohen are both members of Sheli's 15-man central committee. Arnon hopes the organization does not break up. If it does, the division would probably be down the middle, cleaving the faction into two approximately equal halves. The party council are due to meet in two or three weeks' time, and the problem will be thrashed out there. "I'm sure the great majority of members don't want a split," Arnon affirms.

IF HE did not know it before, President Ronald Reagan was reminded once again this past week that words are diplomatic minefields in the Arab-Israeli conflict. The latest example involved his proposal to "guarantee" Israel's northern border.

A day after making the statement, the president was asked what he had in mind. "This is not anything different than has been said before by me and presidents before me that this country has always maintained that it has an obligation to the security of Israel," he replied.

At a breakfast meeting with reporters, Reagan was clearly flustered about the whole affair. Thus, he said he had made the controversial comment — which caused a negative stir in Israel, the U.S. Congress and elsewhere — in response to a question.

In fact, however, he had read it from a carefully prepared speech

before the American Legion.

"The attention given to the statement in the media was all wrong, he implied. Israel, he said, had stated often that it had moved its forces into Lebanon last June in response to terrorist incursions from South Lebanon. "Let me recall to you that that was the reason for the invasion in the first place — that there was shelling and rocketing from across the border, taking its toll of casualties in Israel," he said.

That's why the U.S., after an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, would be willing to help guarantee Israel's security in the north, he added.

He went on to say that it was "sound" policy that the U.S. should try to settle the Lebanese situation before embarking on the broader Arab-Israeli peace process. It was urgent to give Lebanon a chance "to stabilize" itself first, he explained.

Foot-in-mouth disease

By WOLF BLITZER/Post Washington Correspondent

"So," said Reagan, referring to his controversial "guarantee" statement, "there is not anything new in that. And I was a little surprised about the wind that started blowing after I said it."

WHAT WAS most ironic about the whole flap was that those administration officials directly involved in drafting the statement for the president saw it as something that might be warmly welcomed by Israel, not rejected. Indeed, it was actually intended to be a carrot, not a stick.

The problem is that some of Reagan's red-faced Middle East specialists are not all that experienced in the historic nuances of potentially explosive words in the context of the Middle East. Only later did they come to recognize that they had blundered by using the word "guarantee."

One has to go back more than a decade to understand all the fuss. It was then that former Democratic Senator J. William Fulbright, then chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and one of Israel's arch enemies on Capitol Hill, raised the prospect of a U.S. guarantee for Israel in exchange for a withdrawal to the pre-1967 lines.

No thanks, replied Israel's Labour-led coalition government. And since then, Israel and its supporters in Washington have bristled — in an almost knee-jerk fashion — every time they hear the word "guarantee." Only Israel's armed forces can insure Israel's security, the new defence minister, Moshe Arens, said just before leaving Washington to return to Jerusalem. Reagan and his speech-writers

may have thought that they were doing Israel a favour by promising to guarantee its northern border, but given the diplomatic history of the conflict, those words were not read that way in Jerusalem.

NATIONAL SECURITY Adviser William Clark made the same point during a conversation with Arens on the day after the speech — on February 23. He encouraged Arens to cable Jerusalem that no change in U.S. policy had been intended, that it was just a misunderstanding.

To the obvious embarrassment of senior U.S. officials, the incident underlined the sloppiness of the White House's entire foreign affairs operation. In this case, Reagan could legitimately blame his staff — especially Clark and his Middle East aides, Geoffrey Kemp and Howard Teicher — for getting him into trouble.

But the president had only himself to blame for some of the other fireworks he sparked during his February 23 breakfast meeting with reporters. In calling for a solution to the Palestinian question, for example, Reagan spoke of the need for a "homeland," another codeword which used to get former President Jimmy Carter into trouble with Israel and its supporters in the U.S. Reagan was sloppy in describing the thrust of his Middle East peace initiative.

His original plan had flatly rejected an independent Palestinian state, and the president clearly should have been more precise the other day. He should have used the original language.

Reagan told the reporters that he was not supporting a Palestinian "nation," presumably meaning a

separate state. And White House officials quickly said the president's latest formulation did not represent any change in U.S. policy.

Israeli officials in Washington were prepared to accept these explanations, although they were not happy that the president had referred to the Palestinian question as "the biggest" part of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Here, too, there was some diplomatic history which had been forgotten by the president.

IN 1975, then deputy assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, Harold Saunders, caused a major incident when he told a House committee that the Palestinian question was "the heart" of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Israel's position, of course, is that the Arab states' refusal to accept Israel's right to exist is the most important issue. Since then, U.S. officials have skirted the sensitive debate. Reagan's statement, however, seemed to revive memories of "the Saunders document." Again, it was a case of sloppiness.

Still, while recognizing Reagan's clear shortcomings in the history and diplomacy of words, it must be noted that he did demonstrate at the breakfast some detailed knowledge of the issues. Israel, he said, may be militarily more powerful than its Arab neighbours, but its interest in peace was still great.

"And what is the stake for Israel?" he asked. "The stake is security. Can they go on forever as an armed camp? Their economy is suffering. They have a 130 per cent inflation rate. And they are having to maintain a military presence that is out of all proportion to the size of the nation."

"And so the greatest security for Israel — and this is what is at the back of our plan — is to create new 'Egyptys,' more nations, more neighbours that are willing to sign peace treaties with them."

Reagan said Israel proved during the peace negotiations with Egypt that it was willing to make sacrifices "that certainly weren't appetizing to

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1983

9:00 a.m., Yad Vashem

Plenary Session on "International Aspects of Anti-Semitism" featuring Prof. Emil Fackenheim, University of Toronto and Hebrew University, Rabbi Angel Kreiman, Chile; Rabbi Morton Narowe, Sweden; Barrister Michael Rose, England.

8:00 p.m.

Reading of Megilat Esther at Mesorati Congregations: Talpiot Mizrah, Ramot Zion, Kahillat Hayovel, Moreshet Yisrael, and the Jewish Quarter

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1983

9:00 a.m., Jerusalem, Laramie Hotel

Plenary Session on "The Conservative Movement and the Zionist Challenge", featuring Arye Dulain, Chairman of the W.Z.O. and Jewish Agency, Dr. Hertz Fishman, WCS Representative on the Executive of the W.Z.O.; Moshe Rivlin, Chairman, Directorate, J.N.F. and Rabbi Mordecai Waxman, President, World Council of Synagogues

For additional information: Jerusalem Laramie Hotel, Tel. 02-863161

THE 16th Congress of the Palestine National Council which ended in Algiers this week saw a major breakthrough in Palestinian thinking — within the Palestinian context.

"This is the first time in the history of the PLO that all elements of the organization are willing to talk of some settlement with Israel," says Matti Steinberg. "Their model of such a settlement is far from acceptable to Israel or to the United States. But compared with previous Palestinian positions there is a major shift — they have broken a taboo by agreeing on a model of a settlement which contains an element of mutuality, although no symmetry."

Steinberg, a 36-year-old researcher and teacher at the Hebrew University is one of our leading experts on the Palestinians, and particularly on the PLO.

In a contribution to a collection of essays on the Lebanese war published this week by Kibbutz Hamehuda (*The Lebanon War — Between Protest and Compliance*), he argues that the shift in thinking from total and absolute denial of Israel to some form of settlement with the "Zionist entity" started in the aftermath of the 1973 Yom Kippur War. What is now called the pragmatic stream, particularly within the major Fatah component of the PLO, began to promote what was known as the "strategy of stages." This envisaged the establishment of a Palestinian mini-state on the West Bank and in Gaza as the first stage in establishing a state in all of liberated Palestine.

STEINBERG stresses that the kind of settlement envisaged by the PLO in the framework of the Fez plan drawn up by Arab leaders meeting in the Moroccan city last September is far from acceptable to Israel. "It is a mini-settlement where they are trying to obtain a minimum cost to themselves. Israel is called on to pay far more."

One of Arafat's closest associates said that article 7 of the Fez plan, which is widely interpreted to imply recognition of Israel, meant, as far as the Palestinians are concerned, "an

end to the period of hostilities," but not acceptance of Israel.

But Steinberg urges Israelis to remember the intensity of the debate over the partition plan that preceded the establishment of the state, when the arguments were similar.

"We lack empathy — they are now facing the dilemma of the choice between achieving some Palestinian sovereignty or all of Palestine," he says. An analysis and appreciation of the change in their position — from their point of view — must be taken into account when we determine our position. It is not the only element or even the most prominent, but it is very important since it is part of the reality of the situation we confront."

THE ALGIERS congress was characterized by the dissatisfaction of the two extremes within the PLO. Ahmed Jibril's bitter attack on Arafat's diplomatic moves and Isam Sartawi's walk-out over not being allowed to call for mutual recognition between the two parties in effect left Arafat exactly where he wanted to be — in the middle.

Arafat, who had no dramatic aims at the outset of the meeting, emerged with the council's approval in principle of all he has done since the expulsion from Beirut and with the leeway he needs to pursue his diplomatic contacts further. He also managed to keep the PLO intact.

Sartawi represents the pragmatic stream within Fatah which wants Arafat to use his popularity and strength in the aftermath of the war to bring about a Fatah take-over of the PLO. One of the leading Palestinian intellectuals identified with this stream, Feisal el-Hourani, wrote long before the congress convened of *hawra fi hawra* — the need for "a revolution within the revolution." Otherwise, he warned, the PLO would disappear through inaction and non-achievement.

This pragmatic stream is prepared for some formula of mutual recognition and might even accept UN Security Council resolution 242 if it were modified so as not to describe the Palestinian issue as a "refugee problem."

Steinberg stresses that the real

Breakthrough in Algiers

Matti Steinberg (right) analyzes the results of the Palestine National Council in an interview with *The Post's* David Richardson



available, but he speculated that, as at the 15th Congress in Damascus in 1981, the covenant would not even be mentioned.

weight of the shift at the Algiers congress must be assessed by looking at the rejectionist organizations within the PLO that still represent the "pure Palestinian" aspirations. Jibril, for instance, a military man in essence who has consistently rejected and despised any talk of diplomacy, has none the less accepted the Fez plan.

The radical and rejectionist organizations are on the defensive now, he notes. Unlike previous congresses, such as the one following the uprising in Jordan in September 1970, where there was bitter criticism of Arafat's performance as an overall commander and leader, he is now riding a wave of popularity based on what they see as the relative success of Beirut.

The rejectionists can also not criticize Arafat for sticking to the cease-fire with Israel which preceded the war in Lebanon. It was the series of rocket and artillery attacks on northern Israel that he ordered which (though they were in response to Israel's bombing of Beirut on June 4) finally sparked off the Israeli invasion.

BUT THE CONGRESS also illustrated the limitations on Arafat. Despite his overwhelming popularity and the massive support he enjoys among the 400 or more delegates at the congress, he was not able to reconstitute the 15-man executive committee, where Fatah only controls eight seats. Fatah has long maintained that representation on the committee should reflect the relative strength of each component of the council, which would, according to most indications, give Arafat an absolute majority.

The constitution of the Palestine National Council provides that the executive committee must have a quorum of two-thirds in order to function. This has always allowed the rejectionists and the pro-Syrian or pro-Iraqi factions to deny Arafat the necessary quorum for the discussion of any issue they adamantly oppose.

Arafat apparently realized that an attempt to reconstitute the committee would bring about a rupture, and that threat seems to be a limitation on both sides. Neither he nor the rejectionists want the onus of splitting the PLO.

Wahda wataniya (national Palestinian unity) and the international prominence and recognition of the PLO are both Arafat's and the other organizations' major achievements and perhaps their only assets. Splitting the PNC would irreparably harm the little they have.

The rejectionists also realize that, in the wake of the war, their calls for adopting a pro-Syrian line and their hopes of eventual Arab strategic parity with Israel sound hollow to Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and those on the West Bank. By comparison, Arafat has a clear plan which presents what appear to be achievable goals in the foreseeable future.

STEINBERG points out that there is a clear contradiction between the political resolutions of the congress and central elements of the Palestine National Covenant, which absolutely negate the existence of Israel. When he was interviewed on Wednesday evening the full text of the congress resolutions was not yet

for Palestinian self-government in close association with Jordan; does not meet Palestinian aspirations, but it does offer a *modus operandi*. Arafat's aim now, says Steinberg, will be to try to bridge the gap between the two plans.

Steinberg stresses that even though Arafat was successful in getting the rejectionists to go along with the Fez plan, it does not mean that his troubles with them are over.

"As things become more specific and more concrete, their opposition will increase," he says. Nor does he rule out the influence of other Arab states who have, for so long, pulled strings among the Palestinians.

"It's not like Ben-Gurion with the Altalena affair, where the final decision and such house cleaning as had to take place all occurred entirely within the Zionist camp. There is almost no limit to the support the Syrians can extend to their own organization within the PLO — the Saika. Ben-Gurion did not have other Jewish states meddling in his affairs."

EVERYTHING now depends on how Arafat interprets the Council's resolutions when he next sees King Hussein, Steinberg feels. Hussein will not make a move if he does not get some OK from Arafat, even if it is only the absence of a "no."

Steinberg thinks that Hussein's and Arafat's decision now will be a partial echo of Arafat's thinking before he decided to enter into negotiations with Israel. If they do join the peace process, Prime Minister Begin will face the dilemma of having either to at least talk about compromise in Judea and Samaria or refuse to do so and see the American administration begin to re-align itself with the moderate Arab states and eventually with Arafat.

It is this almost "no lose" situation which could prompt the King to enter into negotiations and let Arafat allow him to go ahead even without a guaranteed *quid pro quo* such as a freeze on settlements.

Hussein's interests on the West Bank have been minimal, Steinberg argues, ever since the municipal elections of 1977, which showed

that Fatah controlled the area. Jordan no longer has dreams of re-establishing itself on the West Bank, but is determined to ensure that the Palestinian state and government eventually established there would not be hostile to the Hashemites.

"The whole problem then focuses on a question that appears to be procedural but in fact contains the very essence of the PLO — the make-up of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to such peace talks," he says.

The identity of the Palestinian representatives will indicate whether, and to what extent, Hussein will have a power of attorney from the PLO. On the other hand, a weak Palestinian delegation could mean that once things were moving satisfactorily, Hussein could take over entirely and leave the PLO out. Arafat would be accused of having lost not only the dream of all of Palestine, but even a part of Palestine on which the organization is now willing to compromise.

SAUDI ARABIA's silence since Fez has irritated America and Hussein. Steinberg, like other observers, feels that the Saudi court is primarily concerned with the situation in the Gulf and the Iranian war. But he points out that at the height of the Congress in Algiers, Riyadh announced that it was allocating over \$20 million to the PLO (in effect to Fatah).

Syria, on the other hand, at least to judge by the broadcasts of Damascus Radio, is very perturbed. Commentators there were incensed by the repeated use of the slogan "the independence of the Palestinian decision" (something particularly urged by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza) which they realized was a dart primarily aimed at Damascus. The Syrians are losing their guardianship of the Palestinian issue.

"Despite the Fatah forces now stationed in the Bekas Valley, where they are basically hostages under the Syrian guns, Arafat stuck to his guns and ignored the Syrian line," Steinberg concludes. "His life is in great danger, and I would not be surprised if they made every effort to remove him from the scene."

West Bank scenarios

ground rockets and artillery. They also might be able to take advantage of the topography to launch a quick, mobile strike, aimed at vital centres.

Jordan's army has become mobile and capable of mounting an offensive; its air force is larger and far more sophisticated than it was in 1967. It also now has air defences such as ground-to-air missile launchers, which it did not have during the Six Day War.

Israel must anticipate that the Jordanian armed forces will continue to grow and to improve their weapons systems. To the Jordanian threat one must also add that of Iraq, a large part of which would operate through Jordan, and a smaller part through Southern Syria. A first armoured division could enter the war within 35 to 50 hours of mobilization, and a second could join it after a further 24 hours.

Almost all of the land forces of Jordan and Iraq are regulars, while most of Israel's land forces are reservists. It would take Israel 48 hours to mobilize them, equip them and move them to the front. Here the important factor is the numerical balance between regular armies.

This gives the Arabs a decided advantage over Israel during the period when the reservists are being called up. Should there be a surprise attack by the Jordanians and the Syrians, with an additional force from Iraq, while there is uncertainty as to what Egypt might do, then the IDF would be able to send only two divisions against four or five Jordanian divisions plus another seven or eight Syrian divisions. In this case, the Arab forces would have at least a six to one advantage over Israel during the first 48 hours of fighting.

In addition, there is the geographic and topographic factor to be considered. This factor is unchanging. Judea and Samaria are hilly regions, 50 kilometres wide, but as much as 1,000 metres high. The vital areas that are dominated from these vantage points contain 67 per cent of Israel's population and 80 per cent of its industry. The vital area is narrow (14 to 30 kilometres) and flat. As weapons systems become more sophisticated, the defence of this strip is rendered increasingly difficult.

THESE TWO geo-strategic factors present Israel with definite security

threats from the direction of the West Bank during the transitional period. A tactical success by the armies of the Eastern Front might mean splitting the country in two, on the basis of important areas: such as Jerusalem. The principal dangers Israel faces are artillery fire, terrorist acts and sabotage (even though the last two are not directly related to the balance of forces), lack of sufficient warning and ground and air attack.

Of course, we are dealing here with the future, covering a period of several years, and it is therefore impossible to predict all the developments.

First, one must consider the artillery threat. If the artillery of any Arab power is positioned on the West Bank, then all of the vital parts of Israel, within 20 km. of the Green Line, will be within its range. Therefore, Israel must oppose the positioning of any Arab artillery in Judea and Samaria.

It has been claimed that Israeli intelligence, which is considered to be good, will be able to predict any Arab attack and will be able to provide ample warning, thus enabling the IDF to mobilize its reservists in time and to wage war in Judea and Samaria. Although it is by no means certain that in every case there will be a warning of impending war, the electronic data-gathering devices in the high places of Judea and Samaria do increase the chances of being warned in 12 hours or less in the event of an advance by the Jordanian army on the Eastern Front. Therefore, the placement of Israeli warning devices in the West Bank is vital.

Third, one must realize that the less the political settlement satisfies the Palestinians and the Arab countries, the greater will be their incentive to wage war against Israel. The relative weight of opposing considerations will decrease, since the potential losses will not be high enough to deter them. The likelihood of war will be greater if the arrangement is autonomy, partial peace, or a Palestinian state under extreme rule, and less if there is Jordanian or moderate Palestinian rule on the West Bank.

JORDAN, with the help of Iraq, will be able to attack (simultaneously with Syria on the Golan Heights) through the West Bank, and place Israel in serious danger even if the West Bank is demilitarized and there are no Arab forces in it. And even if there is no Jordanian military force there, an attack through the West Bank, which is 50 km. wide, will be possible. If the West Bank is demilitarized, which would prevent an advance deployment of forces, Israel's land forces would not be able to begin battle there at the time of a Jordanian-Iraqi attack, and the IDF would be forced to send regular troops in only after the attack had begun.

But we must anticipate that the main arteries would be captured at the beginning of the fighting and that movement on them would be blocked by special Jordanian forces, commando units and others. Therefore, in the event of a surprise Jordanian-Syrian attack, Jordanian land forces (reinforced by Iraqi forces) would have some successes in the initial stage of the fighting, until the IDF mobilized its reserves and sent them into battle. These successes might include Arab conquest of a large part of the West Bank during the first night.

The next danger, which is very real, is of attack from the air. Attack planes, flying low, can cross the West Bank in three minutes. Even if planes are on high alert in Israel's airports, it will take three minutes for the first pair to take off and these won't have time to intercept the attacking aircraft before they have dropped their bombs.

On the other hand, if Israel could locate the enemy planes at the time of their take-off from airfields in Jordan (and in Syria), this would give the air force four extra minutes, during which it would be possible to intercept attacking planes.

In order to enable air force radar stations to locate attack planes, flying at low altitudes, and to wage a defensive air battle before these planes can drop their bombs, these stations must be located in the high places in Judea and Samaria.

Jordan has 100 F-5E fighter planes (each one able to carry two tons of bombs), and the Jordanian Air Force is getting 36 F-1 Mirages from France (each of which can carry three-and-a-half tons of bombs). To this must be added a large part of the 140 high-quality Russian fighter planes that Iraq has.

The faster the fighter planes, and the better their weaponry, the greater the danger. It becomes even greater in the absence of geographic depth for air defence. In order to overcome this, Israel needs, in addition to a number of radar stations in the West Bank, an advance air defence line there that will include ground to air missile batteries, Israeli interceptors must also be allowed to patrol the West Bank.

WHAT, THEN, ARE the possible solutions and security measures in light of these dangers?

With regard to the security importance of Jewish settlements in Judea and Samaria, my conclusion is that given the special conditions prevailing in the territories, and the limited regular army of the IDF, these settlements do have a place in the defence plan. Residents of the Jordan Rift Valley could be integrated into a forward defence system, even in the event of sudden attack from Jordan, and by reinforcing the regular army even before the reservists have been mobilized. Because of the small size

of the settlements, their contribution will, at first, be limited, but as the settlements grow they may become a security asset.

The settlements on the mountain plateau, and on its slopes, which are near traffic arteries and overlook them, have a certain military significance in the stage preceding an Arab attack. They should be able to keep the arteries open to traffic, so that the IDF can move forces eastwards to Judea and Samaria.

I WOULD like, here, to consider four major solutions that have been suggested: The solution proposed by the Palestinians; solutions based on Jordanian military guarantees and limitations; demilitarization of the West Bank; solutions based on Israeli military presence in the West Bank.

After in-depth analysis of each of these categories, I have come to the following main conclusions:

□ The Palestinian proposals are generally aimed at meeting the nationalist aspirations of the Palestinians, and not the security needs of Israel. They are geared to prevent an IDF presence in the West Bank and to deploy as large a Palestinian military force there as possible. These proposals present no lessening of the security dangers to Israel, but actually increase them. Therefore, they cannot be considered as a possible solution.

□ Israel cannot base its existence and security on external guarantees, and must defend itself against all future dangers from Arab countries. Israel must have the necessary areas for this, and must avoid exchanging the means of security for guarantees. Nevertheless, it is possible to accept guarantees — not instead of Israeli security measures, but in addition to them.

□ The demilitarization of Judea and Samaria entails a great risk for Israel. Significant changes of the borders will be necessary. A large part of the IDF reserves will have to be permanently called up, and we will need a state of constant readiness which will enable us to take over the mountain plateau before Jordanian forces reach it.

It will also be necessary to adopt a strategy of pre-emptive attack because of the lack of minimum depth necessary for defence. But it will still be difficult for Israel to deal with the security danger because changing political circumstances may not allow it to bring military forces into Judea and Samaria before the Jordanian army gets there. Demilitarization of Judea and

Samaria is not, therefore, a reasonable answer to the potential security threats to Israel.

□ The Allon Plan, which was presented to the Israeli government on June 16, 1967, could meet the potential security needs of this country during the transition period; but certain changes in the plan are necessary, such as the right to deploy warning units, as well as air force radar stations and ground to air missile batteries, in the mountains. But for political reasons the plan does not seem to be a possible basis for negotiations with Jordan and the Palestinians, who will never agree to Israel's annexation of the Jordan Rift Valley and the Judean Desert.

□ The Sharon Plan is drawn from the Jewish settlement map in Judea and Samaria, which was published by the Ministry of Agriculture in English in August 1980 and in Hebrew in 1981. This map shows "important security areas" in the West Bank, which comprise the essence of the plan. In terms of security, it could be a good solution for Israel, but it is not likely that it will be accepted by the Palestinians and other Arabs.

□ A proposed solution based on security arrangements during the transition period: The IDF must be allowed to deploy warning devices, air force radar stations and at least two armoured or mechanized divisions from the eastern mountain plateau to the Jordan. These will allow the IDF to slow down an attack, mobilize reserves, and wage war east of the Green Line.

Israel's air defences will begin in this case — from the Jordan and will consist of a number of ground to air missile batteries on the eastern mountain slopes, and air patrols over the West Bank.

In terms of security, there is no need to annex Judea and Samaria to Israel, and it is possible to find a way of anticipating aggression during the transition period by deploying IDF land forces there.

To sum up: potential security dangers to Israel make a long transition period necessary for the development of an overall peace in the Middle East. If, during this period, peaceful relations develop with the Arab countries, as well as common strategic interest for Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians, it will be possible to conclude that a peace that provides security is developing, and that the transition period is ending.

SEVERAL YEARS ago, the Centre for Strategic Studies in Tel Aviv became aware of the fact that, while almost everyone in Israel claimed that Judea and Samaria are strategically vital to this country's security, no one had done any research on the subject. In 1981, ARYEH SHALEV, who undertook this research, published a report in English, *Autonomous Problems and Possible Solutions: He then expanded his work and presented it in the form of a Hebrew book, *The West Bank: Line of Defence, which is soon to be published in English.**

In the following article, Shalev draws attention to some of the more important facts that have come to his attention. Although it deals with a military subject, it inevitably has a political base; the author points out that even Egypt agrees that, at least during the period of autonomy, the IDF will maintain forces in Judea and Samaria in order to defend that area against possible attack from the east.

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Who's afraid of Arik Sharon?

PUBLIC FACES / Mark Segal



From left: Moshe Arens, Gideon Patt, Yosef Rom.

ment got this addendum from Liberal Minister of Industry and Trade Gideon Patt: "And anyone who does not want Arik as premier will get him as God."

AGUDAT YISRAEL coalition executive chairman Avraham Shapira has advanced a novel proposal for Sharon's employment — to bring back *Yordim*. The portly carpet manufacturer-MK says that Sharon responded to the suggestion with a non-committal grin. But I've heard that Deputy Minister Dov Shilansky, who has been working on the emigrant problem from his room at the Prime Minister's Office, has reacted with anger at what he regards as a move to oust him.

ONE OF ISRAEL'S best friends in the Senate, Henry Jackson, regards Sharon as a liability for Israel. Jackson's view is certainly not shared by Harold Jacobs, president of the Young Israel organization, who has invited Sharon to be keynote speaker at the Orthodox group's 71st convention on March 20. Said Jacobs: "We will give Sharon a royal welcome, as befits one of the greatest Israeli heroes and the architect of the brilliant victory in Lebanon."

NOW THAT the Moshe Arens nomination has Knesset approval, talk has begun on a possible deputy defence minister. Arens' candidate is said to be fellow Herut MK and aeronautical engineer, Prof. Yosef Rom of Haifa. Meeting a party group in Haifa this week, Rom expressed his willingness to take the job.

THE TALK of the Likud this week was the clandestine meeting between Aridor and Energy Minister Yitzhak Moda'i at the home of the former's pal, El Al chairman Nahman Perl. The "official reason" for the encounter was a discussion between Herut secretariat chairman Aridor and Liberal presidium chairman Moda'i on the Likud municipal election campaign in November. Despite the parity in their posts, Aridor wields much more clout in his party than Moda'i does in his. I've been told that Moda'i sought Aridor's aid in Liberal intrigues.

Those who know say it is unlikely the finance minister will back Moda'i's nominee for the sixth Liberal cabinet seat, Pesah Grupper. Since Liberal Party chairman and Deputy Premier Simcha Ehrlich wants Grupper to stay on as deputy agriculture minister, the ministerial prospects of Sara Doron seem bright at this stage.

JOINING THE PARTY. As Herut and La'am continue to negotiate a merger, some Likud politicians have begun to wonder whether Health Minister Elezer Shostak's dowry will include not only the Leumi Labour organization and its kupat holim, but also Dvora Ganani-Elad. Ganani-Elad, Shostak's spokesperson and chief aide, is regarded as the power behind the throne in the ministry.

HAIFA HAS TAKEN the lead in the long-overdue drive for political tolerance, getting its leading citizens to sign an anti-violence compact. The move came at the initiative of Haifa District Court Judge Micha Lindstrom, in his role as chairman of the Movement for a Better Israel. The signatories, from both sides of the political fence, include Mayor Arye Gurel, Knesset Labour faction chairman Moshe Shahal, Deputy Knesset Speaker Meir Cohen-Avidor, head of the Herut branch in the port city,

and Herut MK Prof. Yosef Rom, as well as the city's two chief rabbis, Sha'ar Yeashuv Cohen and Eliahu Bakshi Doron.

AT LONG LAST, they've located the source of a leak. It's in the office of Army Spokesman Tat-Aluf Ya'acov Even, and it comes from the roof of the decades-old building in the Tel Aviv Kirya from which the IDF's information efforts emanate. Military correspondents this week had to make their way between buckets and bowls to get to Even's office. I've been told that the roof has needed fixing for some time, but that there's a dispute between the IDF and the civilian bureaucracy that shares the building.

GENERAL INTEREST. Between *Bartles and Ballots*, the new book on military-political relations by Dava columnist Yoram Peri, has caused quite a stir in Britain. The book is an updated version of Peri's London University doctoral thesis. Peri, a former electoral aide to Yitzhak Rabin and Labour Party representative in the UK, has been invited to Britain to lecture at some prestigious venues — the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Royal Institute for International Relations at Chatham House, and the universities of Oxford and London.

RAISING THE MINIMUM. Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren this week promised Na'amat general secretary Masha Lubelsky to upgrade the amount of money inscribed in the *ketuba*, and to make it linked to the cost-of-living index. Until now, the minimum sum accruing to a wife on divorce was IS20, a sum fixed in 1953.

AUTHOR Aharon Appelfeld, soon to receive the 1983 Israel Prize for Literature, is currently involved in a Jerusalem District Court breach of contract case. Seems that playwright Moti Barahav, who five years ago adapted Appelfeld's novel *Badenheim* for the stage, recently reached agreement with Habimah artistic director David Levin to have the show performed by the national theatre. Barahav contends that Appelfeld has changed his mind.

MEXICAN Military and Air Attaché Col. Enrique Tomas Salgado Cordero on Tuesday held the first Mexico Army National Day in Israel with a lavish party at the Dan Accadia Hotel. There was a full turnout of military attaches in their splendid uniforms. The colonel and the Mexican Ambassador Dr. Alfonso de Garay and his wife, Graciela, may have been disappointed at the absence of some invitees as Sharon. Chief of Staff Rafael Eitan and army intel-

ligence chief Yehoshua Saguy, but they were too well-bred to show it. Instead they were compensated by the presence of another old soldier — Communications Minister Mordechai Zipori.

AUSTRALIAN Ambassador David Goss and his wife Ann held a party to welcome their new first secretary, Grant Battersby, whose last post was East Berlin, and their new second secretary Frank Ewatt.

WEST GERMAN Ambassador Neils Hansen has become an honorary member of the Society for Encouraging the Cultural and Social Activities of former Yemenites; he is now expert at playing Yemenite melodies on his flute and performing Yemenite dances.

BUSY MAN. You'd think that Philip Gillon has his hands full editing *The Post's* sports pages and watching Israel TV. But our Figgy is also a whiz at puzzles. He lately reached the summit of this venerable English institution by winning *The Times* crossword contest.

KIPPOT and kimono's abounded when David Goldfeld, general manager of Jerusalem's King Solomon Sheraton, inaugurated the first glatt kosher Japanese restaurant in the world, Tepenyaki, with a benefit evening for the Cystic-Fibrosis Association. The evening raised \$5,000 for the charity. Speakers at the event were association chairman Dr. Nathan Durst and Hadassah's Prof. Shalom Godfrey. The delicacies were prepared by chef Shigeru Akashi, who recently arrived from Tokyo.

PRESIDENT Yitzhak Navon took advantage of Wednesday's break in the wintry weather to continue a presidential tradition, planting a cedar tree on the grounds of the Arza convalescent home in Motza. The row of presidential trees adjoins the stump of the cedar planted by Theodor Herzl in 1898, and cut down in 1915. Among the other planters were David Wolfson, Herzl's successor as head of the World Zionist Organization; Menahem Ussishkin of the Jewish National Fund; Israel's second president, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi, who revived the tradition; and presidents

Zalman Shazar and Prof. Ephraim Katzir.

NEW PRESIDENTIAL candidates may start to surface now that Knesset Speaker Menahem Shalita has set the election date for Israel's sixth head of state. With the voting less than a month away, Chaim Herzog seems to have solidified his place as Labour's chief contender for the post. Shlomo Hillel has dropped out of the race, and Beersheba Mayor Eliahu Nawi is not yet in it.

The opposition has not yet made a final decision, with Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres reportedly waiting until Premier Begin has made his choice known. I've been told that if the NRP's Dr. Yosef Burg is the coalition candidate, Herzog has a good chance of getting support from such pivotal factions as Agudat Yisrael, Tami, Telem and the part of the NRP that wants to keep Burg active in politics.

So far, the only Likud name floating around is that of Shlomo Toussia-Cohen, the scion of a well-known Sephardi family and defence lawyer *extraordinaire*. Among Toussia-Cohen's list of former clients is Tami leader — and ex-religious affairs minister — Aharon Abukhatzira.

OUR FIRST Knesset secretary, Moshe Rosetti, is celebrating his 80th birthday on Sunday, which also marks the 33rd anniversary of his aliyah. Rosetti helped to shape the workings of our parliament while serving as its secretary from 1949 to 1968.

FOR THE FINNS forests are "green gold." To keep up that tradition, Finland's friends in Israel and its embassy staff here have several years ago started the Tapiola Forest in the JNF's big forest near Ben-Shimon.

Last week, the Tapiola forest grew again by several dozen trees planted as a farewell present by the embassy staff for the outgoing First Secretary Pekka Ojamen and his charming wife Riitta, who were assigned to Geneva. Several trees were also planted in memory of the late ambassador Passei Heilmann, who died in Tel Aviv last April. A special tree was planted to honour Shaul Kline, the long-time Israeli secretary of the Finnish embassy who has been awarded a special Finnish order of distinction in recognition of her 20 years of devoted service with the embassy.

The legal rights of illegal workers



Gazans queue for work in Israel. (Micha Bar-Am)

(Continued from Page One)
The idyllic situation might have continued until today. But in May 1977, Israel's borders were officially opened from 5 a.m. until 1 a.m. to any resident of the areas. No longer dependent on the Labour Ministry work permit to get them through the military roadblocks, some Arabs of Judea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip and Northern Sinai stopped registering with ministry employment bureaux, and most began finding jobs on their own. Every year, as the number of residents of the areas working in Israel increased, so did the proportion of those working without permits. Worse, a sub-category developed; those tempted by offers of ready cash to evade income tax and national insurance payments. Paradoxically, the ministry bureaucrats were powerless to check the flow of illegal workers. They not only lacked the necessary authority, funds and manpower to enforce the law so carefully architected by Dayan; but they were often obligated by parallel laws to help the illegals.

OF THE 34,080 Gazans employed in Israel today, 22,000 do not have work permits, but 14,000 of that number nevertheless, receive their wages through the ministry's payments division. "We have no choice in the matter," said Nissim Ivri, who heads the ministry's Gaza Strip division. "The law says that everyone employed in Israel must contribute to national insurance. The only way a Gazan, or any Arab resident of the administered territories, can do that is through the payments service. So we put them on the rolls even if they do not have a work permit as required by law."

"Most often the Israeli employer pays his illegal worker through us only because otherwise, he would be in serious trouble if that worker was injured on the job. The worker, even if he does not have a permit, can claim from the National Insurance Institute — which will then turn around and sue the Israeli employer for the cost of the claim, plus court expenses, and slap on a large fine."

"Why so many employers pay through the payments division, but still don't bother to arrange licences for their workers, is a mystery to me. The fact is that employing someone from the territories without a permit is illegal. Either we aren't doing enough to publicize the fact, or the employer isn't concerned because at most he'll get a small fine. It's also strange that he chooses to ignore the security side of the question. If he hasn't gone through proper channels, he really doesn't know who he has working for him. Several of those who have confessed recently to throwing grenades at the Tel Aviv bus were working in Israel without permits."

The Labour Ministry, which issues pay cheques to 14,000 of the 22,000 illegal workers every month claims it cannot obligate these same Gazans to get permits.

"WE'RE REALLY most concerned about the 8,000 Gazans whose wages are not channelled through the payments division," said Shlomo Amir, advisor to the Labour Ministry on the territories. Three-quarters of the 8,000 are

day workers who regularly change employer. As freelancers or independents, they could not get work permits if they wanted to.

According to ministry regulations, only those who work at least

10 days in succession for the same employer can channel their wages through the payments division.

Despite this, the Gazan day labourer who picks up a job at one of the "slave markets" may apply to

the National Insurance Institute if injured on the job. He will receive full compensation (which the NII will then recover from the employer), even if he has never contributed one agora.

Additionally, all collective agreements, including those for cost-of-living allowances, apply to the Gazan who doesn't have a work permit, doesn't pay income tax, and doesn't contribute to national insurance. If his employer does not increase wages in accordance with the law, the illegal Gazan has the right to have the Labour Ministry or Histadrut intervene on his behalf. If his employer doesn't pay, or pays with a bad cheque, the illegal Gazan may also take him to court.

There is also the sticky matter of overnight permits, which are issued sparingly by the Labour Ministry in conjunction with the police. Currently there are no more than 500 Gazans who legally do not have to be in the Strip between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m.

The Israel government has never been eager to have Arab residents of the administered territories, many of them refugees, sleeping regularly in the country. MK Mordechai Gur, the Gaza Strip's first military governor, remembers having had to deal with the problem when he was chief of staff.

"When you asked a Gazan where he was from, he'd say Jaffa or Beersheba, not Rafiah or Khan Yunis," said Gur. "We had to be very careful. If we let them stay overnight for long periods, it would create facts. Many have tried to

return to the lands which were once theirs. I know it's a long drive from many parts of Israel to Gaza, but the original idea was that those from northern Samaria, maybe Jenin, would work in Haifa; those from western Samaria in Tel Aviv; and the Gazans close to home in the south."

Many of the 500 Gazans who have been issued work permits sleep at the factories or hotels where they are employed by day, in quarters regularly inspected by ministry officials to ensure that each worker has at least 3 sq.m. of space, access to a toilet, shower, hot and cold running water, and facilities for cooking a light meal and boiling water. Others sleep in rented flats, however, which the ministry is not required to inspect and which are often as squalid as those rented by some of the 9,500 Gazans who nightly sleep in Israel illegally.

"We are not policemen," said Shlomo Amir, the ministry's adviser on the territories. "We can't be everywhere at once."

And this is the crux of the problem. The ministry does not have the manpower or budget to search for Gazans working without permits or those sleeping overnight illegally. Nor do the police which, to complicate matters further, are only authorized to check work and sleep permits of residents of the administered territories between 1 a.m. and 5 a.m., or when national security is involved.

This is the fifth in a series of articles. The sixth and last article will appear on Sunday.

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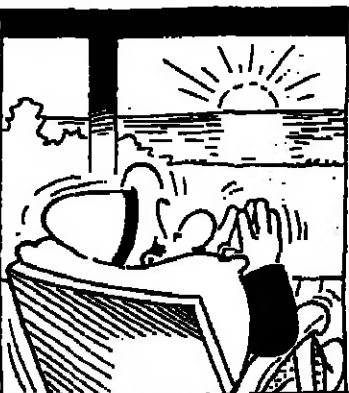
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OTHER than what's new in shape, line and colour, what most excites about Israel Fashion Week is the number of buyers and the volume of sales. Few outsiders realize that Fashion Week is more of a promotional effort than a market. Buyers are cautious about making commitments and are more inclined to take samples than to place signed orders. The success or otherwise of any given Israel Fashion Week is not known until weeks and sometimes months afterwards.

The Israeli fashion media tend to measure success by the head count of buyers, without making the distinction between quality and quantity. In the more sparkling pre-recession era, Fashion Weeks bubbled with as many as 700 foreign buyers and more than 90 Israeli exhibitors. This time, the former have dwindled to 170, and the latter to less than 50. It is unfortunate that Israel's fashion industry is not as representative as it could be, but there is certainly no reason to be mournful about attendance figures.

True, most of the smaller retailers and boutique stores have fallen by the wayside. But the chain and department store buyers and the catalogue representatives have continued to maintain close trade ties, and they are the people whose decisions have the greatest effect on export revenues from fashion and textiles.

Until 1980, Israel's fashion exports increased annually by leaps and bounds. Then came the world economic crisis heightened by mass unemployment and European currency devaluations, and Israel's exports began to slide — albeit nowhere near the same percentage rate in which they had grown in the years of plenty. The total decrease between 1980 and 1982 was just a little under 25 per cent in dollar terms. It should be remembered that the majority of sales were made in European currencies, the value of which diminished in relation to the U.S. dollar.

Concern as to the future direction of the industry was expressed in two extremes at both government and manufacturers' level. One school of opinion held that Fashion Week was too heavy a financial burden to carry. The other school of thought refused to consider cancellation of such a prestige event, and furthermore opted to increase the promotion budget to restore lustre to the occasion and to induce more enthusiasm by moving location from Tel Aviv to Eilat. Drive won out over doldrums, although many voices were raised against both the venue and the accompanying glitter. It was a calculated risk in more ways than one. The Lagoon Hotel, which had no previous experience

of events of such magnitude, was selected as the centre for showrooms and accommodation. General Manager Rudolfo Kohn and his staff did everything to prove themselves equal to the challenge on the whole succeeded very well, service and catering were excellent.

The goodwill of the hotel staff and the delightful climate of Eilat were insufficient to get Fashion Week off to a good start. Exaggerated media coverage during the previous week of potential earthquakes threatened to mar festivities. Moreover, inclement weather in other parts of the country interfered with flight schedules, causing some arrivals to be delayed by as much as 12 hours. Thus Fashion Week, which had been given an extra period of grace, started off on a sour note. But the relaxed atmosphere and the lavish nightly entertainment dispelled the gloom.

The general consensus at the end of the week is that the Eilat experiment was worth the effort. "I can't remember a Fashion Week when we had it so good," said Maquette's Malka Ador — due in part to the fact that Maquette had never had so good a collection. Fruitful negotiations were conducted in all leather showrooms. Buyers were queuing up to see Guy Fulop's superbly designed and crafted tops and dresses with bi-tone bandit collars giving new mobility to classic styling. Tadmor's tramp collection excited buyers from Germany. The door to Gingette's showroom was closed for longer periods than it was open, signifying business in progress.

An unexpected visitor to Eilat was Riki Ben Ari, one of Israel's top designers, who now spends most of her time in Paris. Ben Ari did an unusual line of active wear for Farfoory in a new colour process fabric which looks like tie-die but isn't. According to some sources, active wear is becoming passé in Europe, but apparently the message has not reached Israel which proliferates with active wear collections. Most manufacturers of this line reported satisfactory sales, and first-time exhibitors Tel Knitwear were elated: they had come to Eilat without any expectations and returned to Tel Aviv with handsome orders.

Similar good fortune smiled on Honigman, another Fashion Week newcomer, showing sophisticated sportswear. The striking range of coordinates at Niba sold itself. "I didn't have to do anything," said export manager Oscar Efrony. "Buyers came in, looked, quoted a price... and I only had to decide whether to agree."

Buyers bustled around the knitwear, where reaction was almost as favourable as it was with the leather. "For me" said Gabi Feinstein of Gabi Model, "this was the best Fashion Week since 1967. I'm prepared to settle for Eilat any time

Their day in the sun

Eilat was the hot spot for cool weather fashions, when fashion firms, buyers and journalists from Israel and abroad got together for a four-day look at autumn/winter 1983/4 collections this week. Greer Fay Cashman reports.



In their own fashion — Tamara Yovel's folkloric designs for Rikma (above), stripes for kids by Solog (below) and Gortex' Panther one-piece (right).



and every buyer I spoke to said the same."

Other buyers were not too keen on Eilat. There were too many distractions, not enough collections and too much distance between showrooms and factories for on-the-spot changes geared to customer specification.

It was certainly the most unusual and memorable of Fashion Weeks, with many participants combining family vacations with business. Never before were there so many young children present. Evenings were filled with nightclubbing, disco dancing, a barbecue and kumzitz at Rafi Nelson's village and a Brazilian fiesta at the Sonesta Hotel which was the alternate Fashion Week headquarters as well as the southern habitat for the crew of the current movie newsmaker, *Sahara*. During Fashion Week, Sir John Mills, one of the stars of the film, celebrated his birthday, and half the fashion people gate-crashed the affair.

But with all the fun things going on, people still found time to be serious. French journalist Elizabeth Paille of *Depeche Mode* pronounced the leather wear superb, and commented that in other categories it would be advantageous for Israelis to think more in terms of line and shape than gimmicks. "They think gimmicks are ideas," she said, "but it's really the pure and simple which has the most appeal."

The impetus for buyer interest was a no-nonsense breakfast fashion show in which 17 companies showed that Israel knows how to get its act together. Although designs by Miki Shapira looked outstanding on the runway, they were limited to synthetic fabrics. Shapira is employed by Pro-Miss which specializes in its own synthetics and is keeping its distance from pure wools and cottons.

Tamara Yovel, the most lauded of fashion designers, had no such problems at Rikma, where no limitations were placed on her extravaganzas. Drama and volume play a significant role in Yovel's imaginative creations which, because of their intensive workmanship, are highly priced.

Eilat was a last-ditch effort to save the Fashion Week tradition — and it worked. At a meeting Wednesday evening between government and Israel Export Institute officials and manufacturers, satisfaction was expressed all round, and the decision was taken to make Eilat the locale for all winter Fashion Weeks in the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, Israel's summer Fashion Week is only six months away, and again there is debate as to whether or not it should be held in Tel Aviv. It is rumoured that the event may take place in Jerusalem which, since 1976, has hosted several of Israel's summer Fashion Weeks.

HAIFA's two major public hospitals — Rambam and Rothschild — are suffering from serious ailments in addition to those afflicting other government hospitals in the country. The Carmel Kupat Holim-owned hospital, on the other hand, has a much healthier prognosis.

Doctors at Rambam say the hospital has never received its fair share of the cake, located as it is quite a distance from Israel's political centre. They claim it has been badly neglected for the past 10 years, and deprived of the money needed to provide the care they consider essential to the welfare of patients.

Members of the joint doctors/staff committee, which staged a partial strike last November to protest the situation, say Rambam requires at least \$8 million just to bring its standard of equipment up to that of government hospitals in central parts of the country.

The situation, they say, has worsened considerably since September, 1981 when Rambam was elevated to "super hospital" status under the government's regionalization programme, and began handling all emergency cases in the whole northern area of the country — with a population of about one million — on a daily

basis. According to the doctors, the hospital is now dealing with an average of 2,100 emergency cases a week, compared to 1,300 in August, 1981. Medical wards are so overcrowded that patients have to sleep in corridors, while others are being sent home early because there are not enough beds. Rambam is also a "front line" military hospital which bore the brunt of the casualties both during and following Operation Peace for Galilee.

In addition to providing all the services of a general hospital, Rambam has some special departments which are not found anywhere else in the north. These include a cancer institute, computerized X-ray service, nuclear medicine institute, spinal surgery department, a skin disease department, a special service for patients suffering from multiple traumas, and a rheumatology department.

"The problem is that we don't have the staff or the budget to run all these and the general services properly," says Dr. Danny Reis, chairman of the Rambam doctors' committee. "Like other government hospitals, we don't have enough staff, beds, maintenance or money for new equipment."

He says Rambam has about 740 beds, but needs at least 1,000. There

are about 350 doctors, including interns, but they cannot handle all the patients. The entire labour force — doctors, nurses, para-medics, maintenance and administration workers — needs to be increased by a minimum of 20 per cent, according to Reis.

The heaviest workload falls on the shoulders of the junior doctors, he explains, who are often on duty 17 hours a day or more. They grab a minimum amount of sleep and then work a normal shift the following day. "This causes chronic tiredness which, in turn, leads to other problems — both at home and at work."

"I can't think of a catastrophe that has occurred as a result of this situation, but there is no doubt that the standard of treatment is affected. All the staff here work under tremendous pressure and that is bound to have some effect," says Reis.

The understaffing and overcrowding definitely has an effect on the hospital's waiting list. Patients requiring what Reis describes as "non-urgent" surgery — a hernia or a hip replacement — have to wait at least six months for treatment.

"Often the waiting period is even longer and, in many cases, patients have to be referred to other hospitals because we are just too busy. Minor operations — for instance, on a patient suffering from varicose veins — don't get done at all here."

On top of all that, Rambam does not have a big enough budget, which means that standard of maintenance is very poor, and there is not enough money to buy new equipment. "A substitute knee, and the related materials for it, costs about \$1,000. It is very difficult to get the money for this, let alone the modern technology which we feel both the patients and the staff have the right to expect," says Reis.

"Basically, Rambam is suffering from the same malady as other government hospitals except that here, because of the area we cover, the special status of the hospital and all the special departments, the problem is more acute."

ROTHSCHILD Hospital's illnesses, while different, are nonetheless pressing. The hospital, which recently celebrated its 60th anniversary, is the oldest in Haifa. By coincidence, it serves an area in which the average age of the population is the highest in the country.

The biggest problems at Rothschild are lack of space and what the doctors euphemistically describe as "antiquated facilities." What that means in practical terms is seven toilets, three showers and two baths for 50 patients. Sick people have to use the baths and toilets

Haifa hospitals 'on the sick list'

David Rudge

Hospitals in crisis

frequently and the constant wear and tear means more breakdowns, and a lower level of cleanliness.

"Antiquated facilities" also refers to the standard of equipment in use.

"Even the so-called new equipment that we are allocated is either second-hand or outdated. Very often we get equipment that was originally destined for another hospital but had, by the time it was due to be delivered, been superseded by something else. The other hospital gets that latest model, while we receive its predecessor," says one of the doctors at Rothschild.

Even if the hospital was suddenly — the doctors would say "miraculously" — inundated with the latest technological devices, there would be nowhere to put them.

Lack of space means wards so crowded that it is impossible to open or close doors because there are beds in the way. Day rooms — originally intended as places where patients could relax, read a book, watch television, or just simply sit and chat — have been converted into wards. In all departments space is at a premium. Some equipment even has to be stored in offices, because there is nowhere else to put it.

Because of this situation, the ambitious "West Wing" project was started 10 years ago to enable Rothschild to bring its standards up to those of other hospitals in the country. The shell of the 11-storey structure, which has so far cost \$20 million, is now finished, but a further \$8 million is needed to complete the scheme. Even the emergency ward, inaugurated by Health Minister Eliezer Shostak two months ago, is still not in opera-

tion because of installation problems.

At that ceremony, the Health Ministry's general director, Professor Baruch Modan, warned that the government did not have bottomless coffers and said the community would have to help finance some of the Ministry's long-term projects including building new hospitals and renovating old ones.

But talk of financial restrictions does not go down well with the doctors at Rothschild.

"We can't accept these statements, particularly when we hear how much money the government is allocating to new settlements in Judea and Samaria. It seems the money is available for the future, but not for the needs of today," according to one of the doctors.

"We can't accept these priorities, especially because our hospital has to take in elderly people. Just because they are old, they should not be neglected."

He says that, like other hospitals, Rothschild suffers from a shortage of staff in all departments. This, coupled with the shortage of space, old equipment and poor maintenance, is reflected in the work effectiveness and capability of the staff.

The doctor cites one example of a patient who was sent for an X-ray examination of his abdominal aorta on the suspicion that his problem could lead to a rupture and eventual death.

"When I asked the X-ray department when they could do this examination, I was told it would have to be in a month's time because they were fully booked. This is an example of something which should not exist. The patient is entitled to receive service immediately, at least in a matter of days — not weeks, or a month."

The 450-bed hospital does not, however, have a long waiting list. "There isn't one simply because patients try to avoid coming here. They prefer going to the Carmel or Rambam, even if it means waiting longer. We can't really blame them," the doctor continues.

"If our problems were less pressing and if we had better, larger facilities, patients would be more willing to come here, and we would be able to ease the burden on the other hospitals. As it is, that seems like a pipe dream and, in the meantime, Rothschild remains at the bottom of the list of priorities."

"There is an expression which sums up the situation here very well: 'We have too much to die, but not enough to live.' We don't deserve it and neither do the patients, because we could offer so much more."

In contrast to the other two, Haifa's third public hospital, the Carmel, is owned by the Kupat Holim and does not report any major problems.

The occupancy rate at the 424-bed hospital basically varies between 95 and 100 per cent, with the highest rate — 130 to 150 per cent — in the intensive care unit for premature babies. However, the number of staff and beds, and the standard of equipment — although this could always be improved — is sufficient to cope with present demands, according to a Kupat Holim spokeswoman.

This is attributable not so much to the newness of the building, which opened less than seven years ago, or to the modern materials with which it is equipped, but to an efficiency programme which has been developed over several years.

The cornerstone of this system is the Day Hospital which is part and parcel of the main building. It is here that all minor operations are carried out; patients are sent home

the same day. This eases pressure on the regular wards, and saves both time and money. The hospital prides itself on having an extremely high turnover of patients.

There is one point on which everybody at Haifa's three hospitals — particularly the patients — seem to agree: The standard of care and the dedication of doctors, nurses and staff at all three is first-class.

What concerns those at Rambam and Rothschild is that their equipment and facilities do not match this high level. Doctors there say the two government hospitals are already on the sick list, and the Health Ministry needs to come up with a cure before the illness becomes critical.

Today is edited by Joanna Yehiel.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

Invite you to a symposium (in Hebrew) on

Women and the Media

to be held on

International Women's Day

Tuesday, March 8, at the Jerusalem Plaza Hotel at 4.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME

4.30 p.m. Registration

5.00 p.m. **WOMEN WORKING IN THE MEDIA**
Moderator: Yael Lotan, author, editor and journalist
Panel: Yehudith Erez, television director
Shuli Eshel, documentary film maker
Hedva Isaacshar, Israel Radio
Nurit Kahane, journalist (Ha'aretz, Koteret Reshit)
An open discussion will follow.

7.00 p.m. Supper

8.00 p.m. **THE IMAGE OF WOMEN IN THE MEDIA**
The session will open with a slide show by Dr. Judith Reisman-Bar-Ada, director, Institute for the Study of Media and the Family.
Moderator: Shulamit Aloni MK
Panel: Dr. Dina Goren, communications expert, Tel Aviv University
Dr. Gerald Kramer, criminologist, Bar-Ilan University, The Hebrew University
Ari Rath, Editor and Managing Director of The Jerusalem Post
Dr. Nitzit Shapira-Libai, Advisor to the Prime Minister on the Status of Women
An open discussion will follow.

The symposium is open to the public. Entrance is free, but prior registration is requested.
Supper is available: IS 250.

Further information and registration: Nomi Sharon, Joanna Yehiel, Amy Levinson, Tel. 02-529187.

הכרזת הנשים

A PURIM PRESENT

TELEREVIEW / Philip Gillon

IN LESS indulgent days, children were given presents only on very rare occasions such as birthdays. During the Depression, if they wanted something really expensive like a bicycle, they might be told, "Not this birthday, but the next one." The savour of a gift was supposed to be all the sweeter because of the long delay in its delivery.

I feel as such a child must feel when a long-promised but much delayed benefaction arrives at last. If, in this country, I may dare to refer to Christmas, I feel like Tiny Tim in Charles Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, when miserly old Scrooge eventually saw the light and started to disgorge his ill-gotten gold.

I am referring to the wonderful Purim present, Television House, which finally given us — news, sports and other programmes in glorious colour. Year after year they promised us that a good time was coming, and lo and behold! They have given us our present, appropriately, on the eve of Purim.

A few programmes are still consigned to Stygian darkness, like *Lucifer* and the legends of the damned sent reeling down into Hell, casting wistful glances over their shoulders at the virtuous angels harping away behind them in Heaven.

Why there should be such discrimination against a minority is not clear; in another land, we might suspect that anti-Semitism was at work. *Kolobek* should do a pitiless investigative programme about why some are chosen, and some are not.

A few gremlins must still be exorcised before the news in colour is perfect. Every now and then a fleeting shot, like a ghost from the past, flashes on the screen in black and white, to be replaced almost instantly by the same shot in colour. For that dreadful fraction of a second our hearts are in our mouths as we wonder whether the darkness will descend upon us once more.

WHY DOES it happen? Is it designed to make us appreciate the rich bounty of our masters? Is it a veiled threat that our present might be taken away if we do not behave? Perhaps there is an agreement with the all-powerful Workers' Committee that the man who used to control the bleaching switch will be kept on at his job until he reaches pensionable age, and every now and then, just to prove that he is still alive, that august functionary treacherously throws the switch.

It has been fascinating to see what gorgeous clothes our announcers, particularly Dahlia, wear.

A similar transformation from rags to riches takes place in *My Fair Lady* on Jordan TV, at which I sneaked a look the other night. During the ballroom scene a major-domo with a stentorian voice belows introductions: "The Queen of Transylvania," "Miss Eliza Doolittle and Major Pickering," "Professor Henry Higgins," "Professor Higgins." How wonderful it would be if somebody would introduce us in similar fashion to those lovely birds of paradise who sing the news to us. If we cannot be told their names, at least they might be written unobtrusively.

I would also suggest that interviewees be told how to dress in order to be seen against the backdrop. The announcers obviously select outfits that show up against the blue wall behind them, but their guests are not as fortunate.

The other night, for instance, Haim Zadok, a most distinguished gentleman with wavy grey hair, wore a speckled grey suit. He was seated in front of a speckled grey wall, and looked like a chameleon, half-disappearing at the edges. Producers and directors must watch out for such effects.

We are getting very good new pictures as backgrounds for the weather forecasts. I suspect, however, that the timing is not always right; temperatures and pictures are sometimes mismatched. It is also high time that we get batches of new pictures as introductions to the sports announcements. Many years have passed since Arthur Ashe won at Wimbledon, but we see him win anew whenever tennis scores are announced.

BUT AWAY with some quibbles: some people would produce nagging complaints even in Heaven. In my egocentric way, I have heady moments when I pat myself on the back and tell myself that I may have contributed in my small way to the advent of colour. Have I not conducted a one-man campaign for colour for years? But wiser counsels prick the bubble of my conceit. I re-

mind myself that few people in the Broadcasting Authority read English; that if they do, they probably do not bother to read TV reviews; and that even if they happen to read what I write, it will irritate them and, to use public-relations jargon, become counter-productive. It may well be that, had I campaigned against colour, we would have got it by last Purim.

Anyway, we have it: the war is won. But now I feel like echoing Eliza Doolittle's plaintive cry after her success at the ball: "What will become of me? What will I do?" For nearly 15 years I could always rely on filling up half a column if I had no ideas about the TV shows or about the government of the day by clamouring for colour. But now I have become a rebel without a cause.

Perhaps the time has come for me to start an apparently hopeless campaign for the most underprivileged, deprived and despised ethnic group among television viewers — the so-called "Anglo-Saxons" who cannot follow the news in Hebrew or Arabic, and who live on the largesse thrown to them so magnanimously every night at 10 by kindly King Hussein. To fight for five minutes of news in English, or at least for English sub-titles, is so forlorn a goal that it might daunt a Launcelot or a Galahad. It should certainly keep my typewriter clicking for years to come.

THE FIRST instalment of *Allegro*, the television version of Radio's *Musical Quiz*, was full of the promise of good things to come. The members of the team were incredibly knowledgeable: the slightest snippet of a classical piece was all they needed to know everything about it. I suspect that most viewers became painfully aware of their own musical ignorance. This was certainly my experience.

My only criticism is that Yitzhak "Tsachi" Shimoni is too earnest, didactic and pontifical in his ap-

proach to the programme. He may be quite right in his attitude. I may have been misled by the use of the word "quiz" and the framework of a competition into thinking that the show would be a merrier one. Mordechai Virshubsky certainly saw it my way and tried to jolly things up whenever he could.

But "Tsachi" is no jester, and, after all, it is a highbrow programme about classical music. It is an Israeli tradition to reserve the classics for solemn occasions like the deaths of people in high places.

And yet I cannot help remembering the first Israel Festival in which Pablo Casals, Alexander Schneider, Rudolf Serkin, Isaac Stern, Leonard Rose and Eugene Istomin introduced to us their astonishing, incredible concept that a festival should be festive, and that making classical music could be the greatest fun in the world.

I think that *Allegro* could benefit from such a spirit. But I venture the comment with some lack of conviction, and I have no such doubts when I commend the astonishing virtuosity of all concerned in the programme. I am looking forward eagerly to the next episode.

The same point can be made, with more assurance, about the way Ehud Manor handles *Till Pap*. He is very good, and certainly knows all that can possibly be known about pop. But at times I suspect that he is talking more like a university lecturer about pop than like a compère presenting light programmes to titillate the viewers. If indeed his intention is to teach us about pop music, he should say so, and not lead us to expect amusement.

SOMETHING must be done about *Dallas*. We are years behind Jordan. If television House doesn't do something about it, one of these days I'll blow the gaff and tell all Israel that Sue-Ellen is planning to marry J.R., that Cliff's ma has thrown him out for misusing her millions, that Miss Ellie is reconciled to Jack being dead, that Bobby has taken over Ewing Oil and that J.R. is throwing a spanner in the works.

Miss Ellie produced a great thought this week. "I saw a part of you I don't like, J.R.," she said. "I'm going to keep an eye on you." This reminded me of the H.M. Bateman cartoon of a London bobby surrounded by people murdering each other with guns and stilettos, taking drugs and committing other heinous crimes. The bobby wrote ponderously in his notebook: "I then became suspicious."

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

SHABBAT
Tel Aviv 5.45 p.m.
Haifa 5.15 p.m.
Beer Sheva 5.15 p.m.
Eilat 5.15 p.m.

ENDS
6.00 p.m.
6.11 p.m.
6.09 p.m.
6.11 p.m.
6.12 p.m.

Tora Portion: Tetzaveh

JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM GREAT SYNAGOGUE
Friday, March 25 p.m. Shabbat, Shabbat 8.00 p.m. March 25 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 p.m. Cantor: Nathan Hersh and the Jerusalem Great Synagogue Choir, under the direction of Eli Jaffe

Yehoram Jerusalem Central Synagogue
Friday, March 25 p.m. Shabbat, Shabbat 8.00 p.m. March 25 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 p.m. Cantor: Avner Haimowitz

World Council of Synagogues (Conservative)
Friday, March 25 p.m. Shabbat, Shabbat 8.00 p.m. March 25 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 p.m. Cantor: David Kaplan

Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion
Friday, March 25 p.m. Shabbat, Shabbat 8.00 p.m. March 25 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 p.m. Cantor: David Kaplan

Congregation Maskeviyah Dorech, independent, tradition based, Gabbaiat Rehavia, Keren Kayemeth Shabbat service and Devar Torah (English summary) 9 a.m.

Har-El Synagogue (Progressive)
Friday, March 25 p.m. Shabbat, Shabbat 8.00 p.m. March 25 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 p.m. Cantor: Ben-Haim

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TEL AVIV
Great Synagogue, Tel Aviv, 110 Allenby Rd. Service conducted by Rabbi Y. Frenkel, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, assisted by Chief Cantor David Ullman, accompanied by choir. Ram-bam choir before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni, Kabbalat Shabbat 5.35 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 a.m. Reading the Scroll of Esther Saturday 6.30 p.m.

BEER SHEVA
Great Synagogue, Beer Sheva, 110 Allenby Rd. Service conducted by Rabbi Y. Frenkel, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, assisted by Chief Cantor David Ullman, accompanied by choir. Ram-bam choir before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni, Kabbalat Shabbat 5.35 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 a.m. Reading the Scroll of Esther Saturday 6.30 p.m.

HAIFA
Great Synagogue, Haifa, 110 Allenby Rd. Service conducted by Rabbi Y. Frenkel, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, assisted by Chief Cantor David Ullman, accompanied by choir. Ram-bam choir before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni, Kabbalat Shabbat 5.35 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 a.m. Reading the Scroll of Esther Saturday 6.30 p.m.

NETANYA
Great Synagogue, Netanya, 110 Allenby Rd. Service conducted by Rabbi Y. Frenkel, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, assisted by Chief Cantor David Ullman, accompanied by choir. Ram-bam choir before Kabbalat Shabbat by Synagogue President Avraham Hatzroni, Kabbalat Shabbat 5.35 p.m. Shabbat 8.00 a.m. Reading the Scroll of Esther Saturday 6.30 p.m.

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Great Synagogue, Rafah, 110 Allenby Rd. Service conducted by Rabbi Y. Frenkel, Chief Rabbi of Tel Aviv, assisted by Chief Cantor David Ull

WE REJOICED, once again, to see a thick envelope in the mail from Baltimore with another large contribution from members of the Beth Tefillah Congregation and their friends.

This week's contributions amounted to \$23,627.40 and brought our total to \$1,253,687.94. This week's donors are:

\$178 Collected by Rose Davidson and Herman Needle in the name of the Beth Tefillah Congregation, Baltimore, Maryland (\$25: Samuel and Anne Spector, Louis and Betty Berman, Yale and Shirley Goldman, Sanford and Harriet Wool, Beanie Salkin, Julius and Ernestine Washburner, Alan and Bernice Schapiro, Rose M. Raffel; \$20: Frieda C. Grant, Jay H. Salkin; \$18: Inge Falk Baron; \$15: Murray and Lillian Sladkin; \$10: Helen and Leonard Solinas, M. Leo and Hannah Storch, Stanley L. Cahn, Herman Reznick, Rebecca B. Rudo, Melvin I. Goldstein, Albert and Sally Bormel, Mayme Oberfeld, Mildred Stober, Albert H. Blum, Daniel Schapiro, Seymour M. Etelson, Mr. and Mrs. David Berkow, Frank Allerton, Charlotte R. Davidson, Beanie Fishman, Nathan Klein, Morton and Selma Miller, Florence M. Berlin; \$5: Sara R. Gann, Harry and Fannie Walpert, Goodwin and Bernice Solinas.)

Aust. \$100 Mrs. Sylvia Friedman, Melbourne.

Baltimore bonanza

Australia, in honour of her 50th wedding anniversary.
\$1750 Shimon Karon, Rishon LeZion.
\$1500 In memory of Dr. and Mrs. Salmon Zuckerman — O. Schweitzer, Tel Aviv.
\$10 In memory of my father, Bernice Wagenheim, a most charitable man — Reuben and Sheila Wagenheim, Cape Town, S.A.
\$1300 Pinhas and Shoshana Fenster, Petah Tikva.
\$1200 Ralph and Elly Schleim, Jerusalem.
\$1000 Anonymous, Rishon LeZion.
\$1000 In memory of my parents, Max and Tamara Alster, from whom I learnt to give.
\$1000 In memory of my parents, Max and Tamara Alster, from whom I learnt to give.
\$1000 Anonymous, Jerusalem.

WITH THE rain, hail and snow of this past week, we were happy to see contributions arrive to feed our "Forsake Me Not" fund.

This week's donations of \$13,663.70 increased our total to \$1,615,870.13.

Send off your contributions in the Purim spirit, not forgetting to add them clearly to the Toy Fund and/or to the "Forsake Me Not"

Fund to The Jerusalem Post, POB 81, 9100 Jerusalem.

\$15,000 Anonymous, Ramat Gan.
\$100 Anonymous, Jerusalem. In everlasting memory of the six million who died in the Holocaust — Harry Maskell, Vancouver, Canada.

\$1,800 In honour of Shlomo — Steve and Ruthie, Jerusalem.
\$1,500 Dr. Ph. Glaser, Safed.
\$35 Harry and Clara Basan, Birmingham, AL.
\$1,300 Pinchas and Shoshana Fenster, Petah Tikva.

\$1,060 From people at the Truman Institute of the Hebrew University.
\$1,000 A 3rd contribution from bridge players in Rehovot, N. Laufer, Jerusalem.
In memory of my dear husband, Jack Barry, who passed away two years ago — Nina Barry, Tel Aviv, Anonymous, Ramat Gan.

\$1750 Shimon Karon, Rishon LeZion.
\$18,000 For our friends, Yitzhak and Yehudit Gannon, on the birthday of their son Dan in Nice, France — Moshe, Yonah and Chanele Kilbanoff, Jerusalem, Beno and Dina Zellermeier, Haifa, in memory of our dear cousin, Rose Knapp — Ruthie and Bob Goldfarb, Oak Park, Mich.

\$1500 Mr. Heinz Gostyuski, Haifa, in honour of Ruth and Louis Wyman, Cape Town, S.A. on their 41st wedding anniversary — their

children Renée and Moshe Meron, Ramat Gan. In honour of the 50th wedding anniversary of Rosa and Boris Anolik, Zimbabawe — Nancy and Henry Cordova, and family of Israel. Second donation from Avraham and Margit Ben Yehoshua, Haifa.
Mrs. R.L.T., Jerusalem. Greta Adler, Haifa. In memory of Dr. and Mrs. Solomon Zuckerman — O. Schweitzer, Tel Aviv.
Purim: *Mishloach Manot* from Charlotte and Willy Mantel, Hod Hasharon.
\$1490 I. Seligman, Jerusalem.

\$10 In memory of my parents, Benjamin and Dorothy Tishinski, Samuel B. Tarshish, Lakewood, N.J. In memory of my father, Bennie Wagenheim, a most charitable man — Reuben and Sheila Wagenheim, Cape Town, S.A.

\$1360 In memory of Emil Grunzweig — Anonymous, Jerusalem. In loving memory of my mother — Anonymous.
\$1300 Sophie Agranovich, Tel Aviv.
\$1300 To mark the Yahrzeit of my parents (in Adar): Harry and Dorothy Berkowitz — R. Lenevsky, Rehovot, Yochanan and Asher Schleim, Jerusalem.

\$150 Anonymous, Tel Aviv. Iana and Louis Chini, Bat Yam. In memory of my parents, Herman and Flora Hofmann — Anonymous, Haifa.

\$1000 In memory of my beloved parents Rahel and Albert Madjar — S. Madjar, Holon, Anonymous, Jerusalem. In memory of Leon Finkelstein — R. Finkelstein, Tel Aviv. In memory of my parents, Max and Tamara Alster, from whom I learnt to give — Rina Peleg, Kibbutz Ein Hamifratz.



David Azrieli... 'Israeli society is ready to enjoy the most advanced techniques of daily living.' (Barry McGee)

A little piece of America

By CAROL COOK in Tel Aviv and CHARLES LAZARUS in Montreal

DAVID AZRIELI, one of Canada's major developers and a prominent figure in the Zionist movement, has disclosed plans for the construction of a \$25m. enclosed shopping mall at Ramat Gan. It will be the first American-style shopping mall in Israel.

Azrieli, who studied architecture at the Technion, has built a chain of innovative shopping malls and office towers throughout Canada.

The mall, which will be named Kanion Dan, will be built on land near the National Stadium. Ground-breaking ceremonies have been tentatively set for April 26, and construction is scheduled to begin in late May or early June. The developers hope to open the mall in September 1984.

Two-thirds of the mall's 20,000 square metres of space have already been rented, according to Sar Shalom Shiran, the head of Canit International, Azrieli's Israeli subsidiary, which will manage the project.

No space will be sold. Retailers will pay either a minimum rent or a percentage of their sales. "By renting we will maintain control of the project and avoid the situation of someone buying space for speculation but never opening a shop," explained Shiran.

AMONG THE firms which will open outlets in Kanion Dan are Shekem, Supersol, Superpharm, Bank Leumi and Bank Mizrahi. The mall will also house four cinemas, an amphitheatre, eight or nine restaurants and about 100 shops. There are plans for sports facilities such as a squash court and a gymnasium. The developers also hope that the mall will also become a community-cultural centre with theatre productions and exhibits.

The shopping centre will include parking space for over 1,000 cars, all within a five-minute walk of the covered mall. In addition, shoppers will be able to use the 5,000 parking spaces in the nearby stadium. Access to the mall will be from Abba Hillel and Herzliya roads.

YISRAEL PELED, the mayor of Ramat Gan, told *The Post* that the shopping centre project has been in the works for about three years.

"The land around the stadium was an inactive area. We want to put some life into it. When Azrieli heard that we were planning a shopping mall, he came to us," Peled said.

Because the mall will be near Tel Aviv, it will serve some of Israel's most affluent communities, including North Tel Aviv, Ramat

Gan, Givataim, Bnei Brak, Sayon, Petah Tikva, Ramat Aviv, Kfar Shmaryahu, Herzliya and Ramat Hasharon. These communities have a total population of about 1,250,000.

Says Azrieli: "This project reflects two aspects of Israeli life: Israeli society is ready to enjoy the most advanced techniques of daily living, and it has a very bright social and economic future."

KANION DAN will be one of Ramat Gan's last real estate projects unless the city can acquire more land for expansion, Peled said. Other current building projects are the complex of office towers scheduled to rise near the Diamond Exchange, the "Block 6181 residential project, with 2,000 new flats; and the \$400 million Pardes Margoshes complex, which includes three office buildings, more than 1,000 apartments, and a new municipal centre.

"When all these projects are completed, Ramat Gan will have no room to expand," Peled said. The city has asked for an additional 4,000 dunams of land between Bar-Ilan University and Tel HaShomer, but so far, according to the mayor, the Ministry of the Interior has not approved the request.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 8 Turn and do not off (7)
- 9 Give rein to your desire to gamble, or just think about it (9)
- 13 Figure the rate out afterwards (5)
- 14 Inside it write "Backward and unskilled" (5)
- 15 First make out it's not intentional (7)
- 16 That's wonderful, gracious majesty (7)
- 17 Make it taller when there's a hill outside (5)
- 18 Come out from an opening (5)
- 20 Performed a number, in the vernacular (5)
- 22 As you increase it, you may put your feet up (6)
- 23 A dairy product and British, you say (6)
- 25 Expect it will make a super change being by myself (7)
- 27 Thought highly of Father Reed after conversion (7)
- 30 Go back always into the right cover (6)
- 31 Strange Dot taking to DIY: it's most unusual (6)
- 32 Positions the bollards (5)
- 35 Trapped in a hole, see the guide (5)
- 36 She hasn't yet found Mr. Right or wrong! (5)
- 37 Trap Anne's sprung again (7)
- 39 Got to "long and in a bright colour" (7)
- 41 Also in the sun, left a seat (5)
- 42 The alternative cover is different (5)
- 43 Feeling that's where educationists differ (9)
- 44 Things like the silly safari fellow is going in for (7)

DOWN

- 1 A drink and a steak on the house (6)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

- 8 Piece (7)
- 9 Narrated (9)
- 13 Skinfint (5)
- 14 Beat (5)
- 15 Changing course (7)
- 16 Drive away (7)
- 17 Weak (5)
- 18 Name (5)
- 20 Went wrong (5)
- 22 Severe (6)
- 23 Arts (6)
- 25 Makes an effort (7)
- 27 Piece of ground (7)
- 30 Quagmires (6)
- 31 Woos (6)

DOWN

- 1 Rises (4, 2)
- 2 Surprised (8)
- 3 Squeezing (11)
- 4 Devoted veneration (9)
- 5 Transports (7)
- 6 Funeral director (10)
- 7 Half-detached house (4)
- 10 Come out (6)
- 11 Blooms (7)
- 12 Exit (6)
- 19 Informing (7)
- 21 Withdraw (7)
- 24 Lured (11)
- 26 Ambition (10)
- 28 Sought advice (9)
- 29 Gift (7)
- 30 Charge nurse (6)
- 32 Commented (8)
- 33 Potential (8)
- 34 Tying (7)
- 38 Get on board (6)
- 40 Tip (4)

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution

- ACROSS. — 4, School. 7, Lucky dip. 8, Is-lard. 10, AB-ase. 13, C-lad. 14, Dam-p. 15, Poll. 16, Try. 17, Oral. 19, A-Les. 21, Fieldman. 23, Help. 24, Whip. 26, Kew. 27, A-way. 29, Scot. 32, Liar. 33, Verse. 34, Robert. 35, Cannibal. 36, Snatch.
- DOWN. — 1, Flead. 2, S-Cram. 3, Tyre. 4, Spill. 5, Hold. 6, Own-Ers. 9, Sal-ami. 11, Bat.

- 12, S-p-oil. 13, Cold war. 15, Pal (pa-l-l). 16, Ten. 18, Re-pair. 20, Lap-SE (rev). 21, Few. 22, Shy (lock). 23, Hero-l-a. 25, CO's. 28, Watch. 30, Crab. 31, Tally. 32, Lett-33, Vine.

Yesterday's Easy Solution

- ACROSS. — 4, Armour. 7, Learning. 8, Ossify. 10, Chets. 13, Eras. 14, Kale. 15, Snapp. 16, Pit. 17, Riot. 19, Pier. 21, Insurgent. 23, Moss. 24, Aura. 26, You. 27, Unit. 29, Plus. 32, Lean. 33, Stint. 34, Modest. 35, Assembly. 36, Vessel.
- DOWN. — 1, Clock. 2, Camel. 3, Onus. 4, Agora. 5, Mass. 6, Unfair. 9, Sapper. 11, Has. 12, Ferns. 13, Entrain. 15, Sou. 16, Pet. 18, Issues. 20, Inapt. 21, OU. 22, Gut. 23, Morose. 25, Fun. 28, Natal. 30, Limbs. 31, Stays. 32, Less. 33, Stew.

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Qualified candidates should send handwritten replies including curriculum vitae to:
P.O.B. 189, Ramat Gan 52101, mentioning name of position.

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THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

The Youth and Hechalutz Department

IS SEEKING GUIDES

For its 1983 summer programmes. Guides are needed for both youth and student groups in English and French. Only guides fully accredited by the Ministry of Tourism and who have experience in guiding or leading youth groups will be accepted.

The Youth and Hechalutz Department will hold a workshop for guides on 16.5.1983 and those accepted for summer work will attend a brief preparatory course from 22 - 25.5.1983. Those interested should contact Doron Herzog at the Youth and Hechalutz Department, short-term programmes division, 19a, Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem.
Tel: 02-226111/ext. 22, 02-246729.

BROWN UNIVERSITY:

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For further information, contact Prof. Ernest Frerichs, Albright Archeological Institute, Tel. (02) 282131. AA/EO

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Please call 054-54556 for additional information.

THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

The Youth and Hechalutz Department

IS SEEKING MADRICHIM FOR SHABBAT PROGRAMMES

The short-term programmes of the Youth and Hechalutz Department is seeking madrichim for its special Shabbat programmes and for other programmes in Judea during the summer season 1983. Participants in these programmes are youth and students from English-speaking countries.

Applicants should have knowledge and practical experience in teaching such topics as Shabbat, the holidays, the land of Israel, Zionism and prayers.

Applicants must be religiously observant and should be models of a religious-Zionist style of life.

Applicants must speak English fluently.

The Youth and Hechalutz Department will hold a day-long workshop from which will be selected those applicants found appropriate to the position. A training seminar will prepare the madrich for the actual work.

Generally speaking, the educational work will take place over Shabbatot in Jerusalem.

For further information and registration contact the Youth and Hechalutz Department, Short-Term programmes division, 19a Keren Hayesod St., Jerusalem, or call 02-226111/ext. 22, 02-246729.

THE WORLD ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

YOUTH AND HECHALUTZ DEPARTMENT

SHORT-TERM PROGRAMMES DIVISION

SEEKING COUNSELLORS

for educational work with Youth and Students from abroad

- The counsellor will help the group participants become familiar with Israel in all its variety, and will help to strengthen their Jewish identities.
- The counsellor will be present with the group during all its activities in all parts of the country.
- The work is continuous for a period of 6 weeks during the months of May - August.

Requirements:

- Matriculation.
- Completion of army service or national service.
- Experience as a youth counsellor (in movement, community centre, summer camp, etc.)
- Participation in a seminar to be held in dormitory conditions in Jerusalem for 5 days: May 10-14 inclusive (after Shabbat).

For more information and for application forms, write to Short-Term Programmes, Youth and Hechalutz Department, P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem or come to our offices (with a picture) at:
Jerusalem: 19a Keren Hayesod St., 3rd Floor;
Tel Aviv: 12 Kaplan St., 2nd Floor.
Between the hours of 10.00 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.
Applications will not be accepted after March 20, 1983.
The World Zionist Organization is not obligated to accept any application.

Preparatory Course for New Immigrant English Speaking Auditors

A special course is to be opened for new immigrant English speaking auditors, planning on applying for their Israeli licence.

The course will open on Thursday, March 3, 1983 at 5 p.m. at the Gymnasia Herzliya, 106 Rehov Jabotinsky, Tel Aviv, in room 151.

All those who have not yet submitted their applications should contact the Dept. of Employment at the Ministry of Absorption, Tel. 02-661162, 661171, or directly to the place where the course is to be held.

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Weakness before move to new quarters

TEL AVIV. — There will be no trading on Sunday, Purim, the bank exchange has chosen to move to its new building on Rehov Ahad Ha'am in anticipation of the move. Prices yesterday firmed up with sharply falling issues outpacing winners by three-to-one. Six securities wound up on the "sellers only" list, while only one issue was registered as "buyers only." A full 64 securities fell by more than 5%, many losing as much as 10%.

Throughout last week the public largely stayed away from the market. Yesterday's turnover was just under 157,000 million.

The shares of the Malat computer company debuted yesterday. The 1.0 shares came on the market with a 67 per cent premium, at 1,000. The 5.0 shares traded unchanged, at 600. The Malat issue, like Clal Computers, was vastly oversubscribed at 38.5 times the amount on offer. Investors were allocated units on the basis of 2.6% of their orders.

The Drucker Zacharia civil engineering and development company announced that its offering was oversubscribed by nearly five times the offered amount. Investors were allocated units on the basis of 20%.

The index-linked bond market was either unchanged, although fully-linked issues declined by up to 1.5%. Turnovers were somewhat more active and totaled 153,000.

Rumours of an impending devaluation of the shekel appeared to be chiefly responsible for a sharp demand for dollars. As a result the shekel was devalued by 30 agorot.

If the Treasury wishes to devalue the shekel, it can easily do so by speeding up the rate of devaluation, to let us say, one per cent a day. There is no rationale to the expectations of a large one-time

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

devaluation," one observer said. With few exceptions it was "business as usual" in the commercial bank sector. The Big Three saw their shares advance by the customary moderate margins. There was heavy selling pressure on the shares of the Israel Maritime Bank. The 0.1 shares fell by 10% while the 0.5 issue was down by 9.6%. The Danot, First International and FIBI securities were all lower, but not more than 2.4%.

Mortgage bank equities were mixed, but on balance somewhat higher.

Specialized financial institutions were nearly all lower. Clal Leasing 0.1 suffered the sharpest drop, as it backtracked by a full 10%.

Insurance equities were mostly lower. Hassneh (r) was down by 10%, while Hadar 1.0 was 5.3% lower. Hamishmar-Harel was 9.4% lower. Menora 5.0 was an 8.8% loser.

Service and trade company issues traded in a volatile pattern, with broad price swings recently issued. Hilan was dropped for a loss of nearly 7%. The option fell by 10.6%. Delek (b) fell by 10%. But Cold Storage 0.1 picked up 9.6%. Crystal fell by 10% as a result of a very small sales offering.

Land development and real estate securities were mostly mixed and price changes were relatively moderate. HLB 0.1 was down by 8.1%, while Ispro was down by 9.6%. Rogovin 5.0 picked up 6.4%. Casarea 0.1 was up by 5.1%.

Industrials were also mixed, but turnovers as well as price action were more active and volatile. Atlas

Halva, Tehina and Sweets Industry continued to perform poorly and was established "sellers only" for the second session. On Monday the shares will trade without any price limitation. The Atlas option was off by nearly 14%. Earlier in the week the company announced that several of the "insiders," including Moshe Atlas, had sold more than 700,000 shares on February 14, 16 and 17. Prices then ranged between 450 and 536. Yesterday the Atlas shares were established at 435, the aftermath of the "sellers only" situation. As reported by The Jerusalem Post the management of the exchange is investigating possible irregularities in the trading of the Atlas shares. So far management has not announced any results of the investigation.

Most active stocks

Mizrahi r	1002	4,994.3	+6
Leumi	2034	2,323.5	+11
FIBI	1679	1,473.7	-22
Short-traded IS702.1m.		155.4m.	
Convertible Bonds:		15,308.0m.	

Judea and Samaria Civil Administration
Staff Officer for Internal Affairs
Supreme Planning Council

Notice regarding the Establishment of an Area Garbage Dump at Dir Deban

Pursuant to Section 2 of an Order issued under the Planning Law — Towns, Villages and Buildings (Judea and Samaria) (No. 418) 1971, and in accordance with Section 20 (10) and (24) of the Planning Law — Towns, Villages and Buildings (No. 79) 1968, notice is hereby given that a project detailing a project for the setting up of an area garbage dump at Dir Deban, Ramallah, has been submitted to the Central Planning Bureau. Details of the scheme are attached to the map.

Anyone with an interest in this project may inspect the project documents at the Central Planning Bureau, Ramallah, on the days the Bureau is open to the public.

Those who feel they are disadvantaged by this project are entitled to submit an objection to the Central Planning Bureau, Ramallah, within one month of the date of publication of this notice.

Shlomo Amar
Staff Officer for Internal Affairs
Chairman, Supreme Planning Council

	price	151,000	change		price	151,000	change	
Commercial Banks								
IDB r	58000		+1000		Lighterage 0.1	1085	165 -190	
IDB r	2437	541	+8		Lighterage 0.5	699	89 -40	
IDB r	3278	94	n.c.		Lighterage 1.0	3000	3.1 +2632	
IDB r	14900	1	+150		Gold Store 0.1	8550	6.8 +14	
IDB r	12180	1	-75		Israel Electric r	—	—	
IDB r	1750	120	-30	-1.7	Dan Hotels 1	425	265 -7	
Union r	2185	347	+5	+0.2	Dan Hotels 5	300	219 -3	
Union r	7740	8	-80	-1	Dan Beach	165	392 -5	
Docum r	3408	34	n.c.		Leumi B. op 1	135	97 -8.6	
Docum r	3118	225	+10	+0.3	Tel 1	460	129 +0.2	
Docum r	2520	1	n.c.		Teta 5	237	371 -10	
Docum r	254	41	n.c.		Mega op	165	218 -8.5	
Mizrahi r	1002	4,994	+6	+0.1	Teta 0.1	2462	32 n.c.	
Mizrahi r	1002	16	+6	+0.6	Mayor 0.5	869	49 n.c.	
Mizrahi r	16200	1	+50	+0.3	Mayor 0.1	2099	17 +2.4	
Mizrahi r	10241	3	n.c.		BondWare 0.1	599	99 n.c.	
Mizrahi r	1755	44	+42.5	+2.4	Bond Ware 0.5	266	146 -8	
Mizrahi r	8140	1	n.c.		BondWare op	182	155 -10	
Mizrahi r	7050	4	+8	+0.1	Yahalom	210	197 -1	
Mizrahi r	71	6	+1.5	+2.1	Yahalom op 1	131	278 +10.7	
Mizrahi r	1539	1,078	-171	-11	Nikau 0.1	680	50 n.c.	
Mizrahi r	568	816	-60	-9.6	Nikau op 1	593	59 +11.1	
Hapoim r	5660	3	n.c.		Consort. Hold.	150	6 -46	
Hapoim r	4107	1,190	+15	+0.4	Consortium	—	—	
Hapoim r	4107	2	+15	+0.4	Consortium op	1525	1 +30	
Hapoim r	7	13,955	n.c.		Crytal 1	1584	5153 -176	
Hapoim r	13	3236	60	+0.5	Rapaz 0.1	2180	20 -170	
Hapoim r	6	8900	n.c.		Rapaz 0.5	500	223 -1	
Hapoim r	8	9060	2	n.c.	Supersol 2	4000	2 n.c.	
					Supersol 10	2201	293 +0.4	
General A	9360	7	+50	+0.5	Supersol B	1855	21 +25	
General op 1	15800	1	n.c.					
General op 3	8450	6	+80	+0.9	Land, Building, Citrus			
General op 5	2564	5	n.c.		Foren			
General r	177	492	-5	-2.8	Open 1	410	296 -4	
Leumi	2034	2,373	+11	+0.5	Azorn op 1	839	4 +18	
Leumi	2034	1	+25	+1.2	Azorim Invest.	497	237 -10	
Leumi op 13	1430	114	n.c.		Azorim r	558	417 n.c.	
Leumi op 9	1400	17	+1	+0.1	Azorim op C	3035	50 -90	
Leumi op 11	378	56	+3	+0.8	Azorim op D	1140	50 -72	
Leumi r	3335	20	n.c.		Azorim op E	435	76 -	
Leumi r	3515	2	+2	+0.1	Azorim r. 0.1	7470	35 -20.6	
Leumi Trade	6340	80	+36	+7	Afr. r. 0.1	6300	19 +40	
Leumi Trade	2205	15	+15	+0.7	Afric. op 2	4200	4 -450	
Leumi Trade	1735	1	n.c.		Afric. op 1	206	56 -3	
Leumi Trade	3310	152	+12	+0.4	Africadon 0.5	206	56 -3	
Leumi Trade	2232	9	n.c.		Aried op A	517	66 +28	
Leumi Trade	1045	5	-24	-2.3	Ben Yalzar 1	1523	23 n.c.	
Leumi Trade	471	6878	-10	-2.1	Ben Yalzar op	1450	1450	
Leumi Trade	799	96	-13	-1.6	Baranovitz 1	270	198 n.c.	
Leumi Trade	1464	758	-35	-2.4	Baranovitz 5	165	162 n.c.	
Leumi Trade	1679	1,423	-22	-1.3	Baranovitz op	123	72 +1	
					Dankner 1	282	9297 +12	
Mortgage Banks								
Adman 0.1	1401	18	-9	-0.6	Darad 0.1	425	57 +10	
Adman Mortgage	1880	589	-40	-2.1	Darad 0.5	215	246 -	
Adman Mortgage	1880	6	-10	-0.5	Darad op 1	1488	1 +108	
Adman Mortgage	5380	2	-10	-0.2	Darad op 2	320	14 n.c.	
Adman op 1	7432	6	+110	+1.5	HLB 0.1	410	96 -36	
Adman op 3	1249	38	+20	+1.6	HLB 0.5	1890	75 -10	
Adman op 5	—	—	—	—	Property Bldg	890	46 -5	
Adman op 7	—	—	—	—	Bayvid 0.1	1854	84 -206	

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing DirectorTHE JERUSALEM
POSTErwin Frenkel
Editor

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Adar 12, 5743 • Jamadi Awwal 12, 1403

A salute to Bruno Kreisky

THE LEBANESE war has exacted a heavy human price in Israel, bringing bereavement and agony to hundreds and hundreds of families.

The continuing anguish of the families of the Israelis missing and held captive by the Syrians and the PLO was highlighted yesterday by the Head of the Army's Manpower Branch, who reported to the press on the negotiations being conducted to secure the return of these men.

Israel has made it plain that it will not agree to any withdrawal from its present lines in Lebanon until all the prisoners and missing are returned. And there should be no ambiguity anywhere about the firmness of this position.

The negotiations with the PLO and with the Syrians have been conducted through the mediation of the Austrian Government and specifically the Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

Often criticized in Israel, sometimes justly, but often unjustly, Mr. Kreisky has spared no effort in trying to pierce the uncertainty regarding two of the Israeli prisoners, held by Ahmed Jibril, who have not yet been seen by any outside party, and the five Israeli missing known to have been captured alive by the Syrians. He has also been instrumental in obtaining visits to the six others held by the PLO and three men held captive in Syria, who until recently were kept in solitary confinement in violation of international conventions.

It is, of course, through his help that negotiations, however slowly, are being conducted for a prisoner exchange.

When the day for such an exchange comes, as it must come, the people of Israel, the government, and of course, the men and their families will owe a huge debt of gratitude to Bruno Kreisky and his Austrian aides.

Aspirins won't help

ISRAEL'S ailing health care system has moved this winter into the acute stage of its long decline. But the person most directly responsible for keeping the system in good running order seems unable to make up his mind about whether a health-care crisis exists, and if it does, just how bad it really is.

Health Minister Eliezer Shostak was taken aback when 30 directors of government hospitals and department heads — rather than the four invited — showed up at his office at the beginning of the month to angrily demand an immediate improvement in the rapidly worsening conditions in the government hospitals.

The doctors came armed with well-documented evidence of swamped emergency rooms, patients overflowing into the hallways of crammed hospital wards and nurses staggering under the greatly increased patient load. All they managed to get in return was a lame acknowledgement and the excuse of no more budget.

Mr. Shostak offered a temporary solution: to transfer some patients from the most overcrowded hospitals to privately-run medical institutions nearby — something akin to putting a Band-Aid on a severed limb.

The Health Ministry also saw fit on the night of the stormy meeting to issue a statement noting that the doctors were gearing up for a general strike, implying that the doctors' complaints were a diversionary tactic to gain public sympathy. "Rather than focussing its attention on higher salaries, the Israel Medical Association would do well to fight for better health care."

Just five days later, Mr. Shostak dismissed the reports of "dangerous overcrowding and understaffing" in government hospitals as "untrue and exaggerated allegations." His conscience was clear, the minister announced, noting that the ministry is constantly building new medical facilities and improving its services.

But either Mr. Shostak's conscience is not so clear or his diagnosis changes when the issue of the doctors' wage demands comes up. In the Knesset on Wednesday he acknowledged that the crisis he had pooch-pooched 16 days earlier did indeed exist. The country's health services are in a "very bad state," he said, and blamed the problem on inadequate budgets and long neglect.

He also took the opportunity to label the threatened doctors' strike "illegal" and appealed to the Israel Medical Association to postpone it.

While attempts are made to revive the stalled negotiations, the talks between the Treasury and the employers, and the Israel Medical Association have been dragging along for 10 months.

The employers, under the tutelage of the Treasury, have adamantly refused to give the doctors anything more than the 22 per cent rise set down by last year's collective wage agreement. But the doctors are fighting for a substantial rise in their basic gross salary, which averages only IS20,000 a month.

The doctors have a good case for improving their inadequate salaries.

But the smoke of this battle should not obscure the serious problems afflicting the nation's health-care system.

That system requires entire revamping, with a national health planning authority at the helm.

A SEISMIC FIZZLE

By YOSEF GOELL

THE POLITICAL situation in the aftermath of the Kahan Report is in many ways reminiscent of the seismic situation in Eilat.

In the past weeks, the seismographs went haywire, recording multiple tremors not far from Israel's Red Sea tourist playground city. These have led to forecasts of, and preparations for, a major cataclysm in that area.

As we all know, nothing much happened unless there are those among us who would insist on attributing the unprecedentedly heavy snows and sub-zero weather in the north to the mysterious underground doings in the far south.

Many of our political seismologists, similarly, expected a major cataclysm to follow the publication of the Kahan Report. In the event, the commission's recommendations were admittedly of unprecedented severity, but the political fall-out had the seismic fizzle of that in the South. Former defence minister Ariel Sharon has left the ministry, but is being gradually insinuated back into the defence inner circles through the back door. Menachem Begin's government, however, is as solid as can be expected on the basis of its slim Knesset majority.

There is now every reason to believe that barring events which may lead to Begin's personal departure from the political scene, his coalition government will remain in office until the elections slated for the fall of 1985.

ANY ATTEMPT at an objective reading of the political situation following the Kahan Report should resist the temptation of being misled by the fulminations — including my own — against the enormity of keeping Sharon in the cabinet and of giving him any say in matters of defence in general and in negotiations over Lebanon in particular.

Menachem Begin may have been responsible for crystallizing the near-unanimous cabinet vote to take the defence portfolio out of Sharon's hands. But there should be no mistake: Menachem Begin is not in the business of repudiating Ariel Sharon, or of his handling of the war in Lebanon.

Sharon may well have misled the cabinet, the nation and the world over his intentions in Lebanon. He did not mislead Begin. From a purely formal point of view, Sharon coordinated nearly all his steps in Lebanon, including the extent of cooperation with the Phalange (although not their immediate use in Sabra and Shatilla), with Begin. He was excruciatingly careful to touch bases with the prime minister on all major aspects of the campaign.

But beyond this question of formal political punctilio, Sharon's "grand plan" in Lebanon was fully in keeping with the Begin rationale which was behind the monumental, botched Litani Operation of 1978 and the even more futile bombing of the PLO headquarters in Beirut in the spring of 1981.

In the first of these cases, Ezer Weizman was minister of defence and Mordechai Gur was chief of staff. In the second, Begin was his own defence minister.

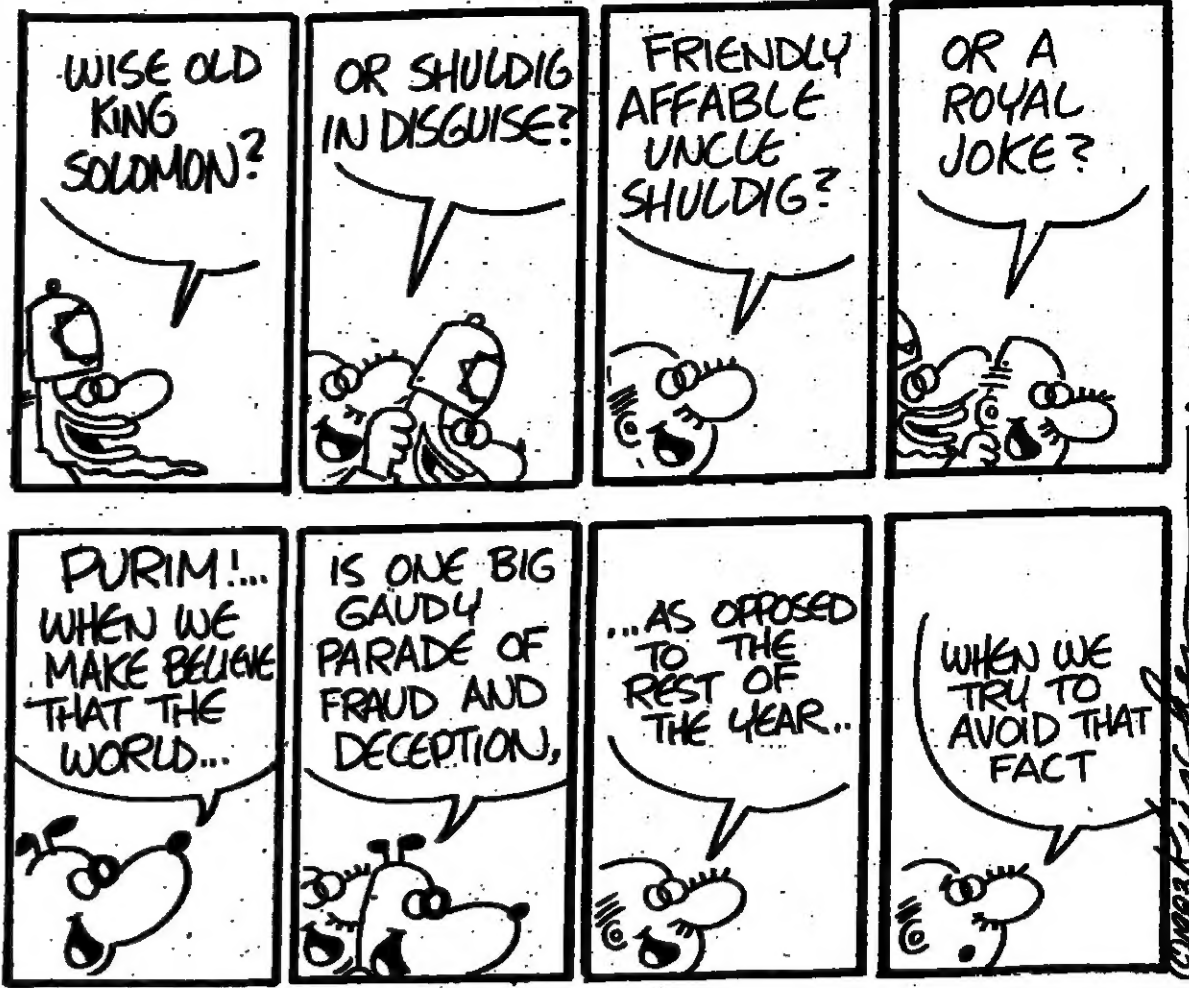
BEGIN'S REPUDIATING Sharon would be tantamount to repudiating himself.

There is another reason why it would be unreasonably out of character to expect Begin to repudiate Sharon as totally as his opponents have been demanding: Begin never uses the power he has to fire anyone for mere incompetence or for bad judgement, even if it proves to be profoundly embarrassing to Israel and to him as prime minister.

The only exceptions to this behavioural pattern are cases in which the offender is clearly seen to be challenging Begin's own supreme leadership, either in the party or in the government. Sharon has been at great pains in his five-and-a-half years in the Begin governments to convince the prime minister that while he will most surely join in the free-for-all competition for the succession once Begin retires, he will do nothing to undermine Begin's leadership.

The reasons for Begin's apparent political magnanimity appear to be two-fold: a deep personal sense of loyalty to those who accept his leadership; and a very exquisitely

The Friday Dry Bones



developed ability to read the political map. Both of these considerations always take precedence, in Begin's order of priorities, over more rarefied considerations of abysmal performance or painful embarrassment.

Recall the following examples: It is arguable — and I would definitely so argue — that Simcha Ehrlich during his two-and-a-half years as minister of finance, matched Sharon in the catastrophic effects of his ministerial stewardship on Israel.

Yet it took a Herculean combination of pressures on the part of frantic Herut politicians to get Begin to kick Ehrlich upstairs out of the Treasury and into the deputy premiership.

A year later, when it seemed clear that the economically correct but electorally suicidal policies of his successor, Yigael Hurvitz, could well lead to a Likud election defeat, Begin continued to resist pressures for his replacement. It took the tactical intransigence of Hurvitz over the financial aspects of the Etzioni Report on teachers salaries (aspects which have not yet been implemented by his more nimble

successor Yoram Aridor) to bring about his forced resignation.

Begin's super-merciful attitude which was evident in keeping on his former cabinet secretary, Arye Naor, is another case in point, although obviously of a different level of seriousness.

Begin knew — and was grateful for the fact that — it was the legitimization by the Liberals, latterly under the leadership of Ehrlich, that finally made it possible for him to become prime minister in 1977. Keeping the Liberals happy with their baubles in the cabinet is still a paramount political consideration for keeping the Likud government in power.

SHARON'S BULLDOZER performance in pushing settlement in the territories and his projection of that achievement in the 1981 election campaign was an important factor in Begin's hairsbreadth victory in those elections. A disgruntled Sharon, together with his Tehiya supporters and only one or two die-hard loyalists in Herut, could still bring down the present government. And Begin knows that Sharon is not

beyond such vengeance if pushed too far.

It has also become clear that that large part of the electorate that voted Likud (and against Labour) in the last elections (in spite of the Likud government's bad performance in office), continues to support it, and to resent the treatment meted out to Sharon and the army generals in the wake of the Kahan Report. The other part of the electorate which took the report very much to heart is concentrated nearly entirely in that section of the public that in any case voted and will vote against the Likud.

The only politically ominous exception to that assessment may be found among some elements in the National Religious Party.

In an Israel that continues to be politically polarized, Begin has clearly opted to continue to base his leadership on that large part of the population that has gravitated to the pole he has personified rather than seeking to become the leader of a broader consensus.

The writer is a member of The Jerusalem Post editorial staff.

READERS' LETTERS

HOSPITAL CARE IN ISRAEL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — As a new immigrant from the United States, and in view of the recent publicity about a total breakdown in government hospitals, I viewed my recent operation at Soroka Hospital in Beersheba with great trepidation and anxiety.

However, despite all my fears, warnings and so-called horror stories of Israeli hospitalization, I have nothing but good things to say about my recent operation and hospital stay.

ALLAN WARSHAWSKY
Sir, — I have nothing but praise for the care I received at the Rothschild Hospital in Haifa where I recently underwent surgery in the gynecological department.

G. HAYON
Haifa.

THE CCC

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — References to the Committee of Concerned Citizens in an article in your issue of February 16, "Seeking change from within," may lead your readers to doubt CCC's non-aligned status.

Chaim Herzog is a highly respected member of our community, and we are proud to have him as our president. He is also a Labour Party MK. However, CCC is not affiliated to any political party whatsoever, but works with all those parties which share our aims and objectives.

Tel Aviv.

WONDERFUL SEMINAR

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — At the three Green Days seminar led by Walter Frankl at the Galei Kinneret Hotel on February 6-8, Frankl gave 120 people their biggest bargain of the year and proved once again that he is a national treasure. He lectured, demonstrated, taught science, history and philosophy, made jokes, for 8 hours each day. It was comprehensive instruction on the theoretical and practical aspects of gardening.

DR. MARK H. CASSON, Chairman
RONA L. HART, Assistant Director
JEANETTE MILLER, Membership Secretary
COMMITTEE OF CONCERNED CITIZENS

Tel Aviv.

I don't know how Walter Frankl

Ramat Aviv.

(More Letters on page 14)

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